

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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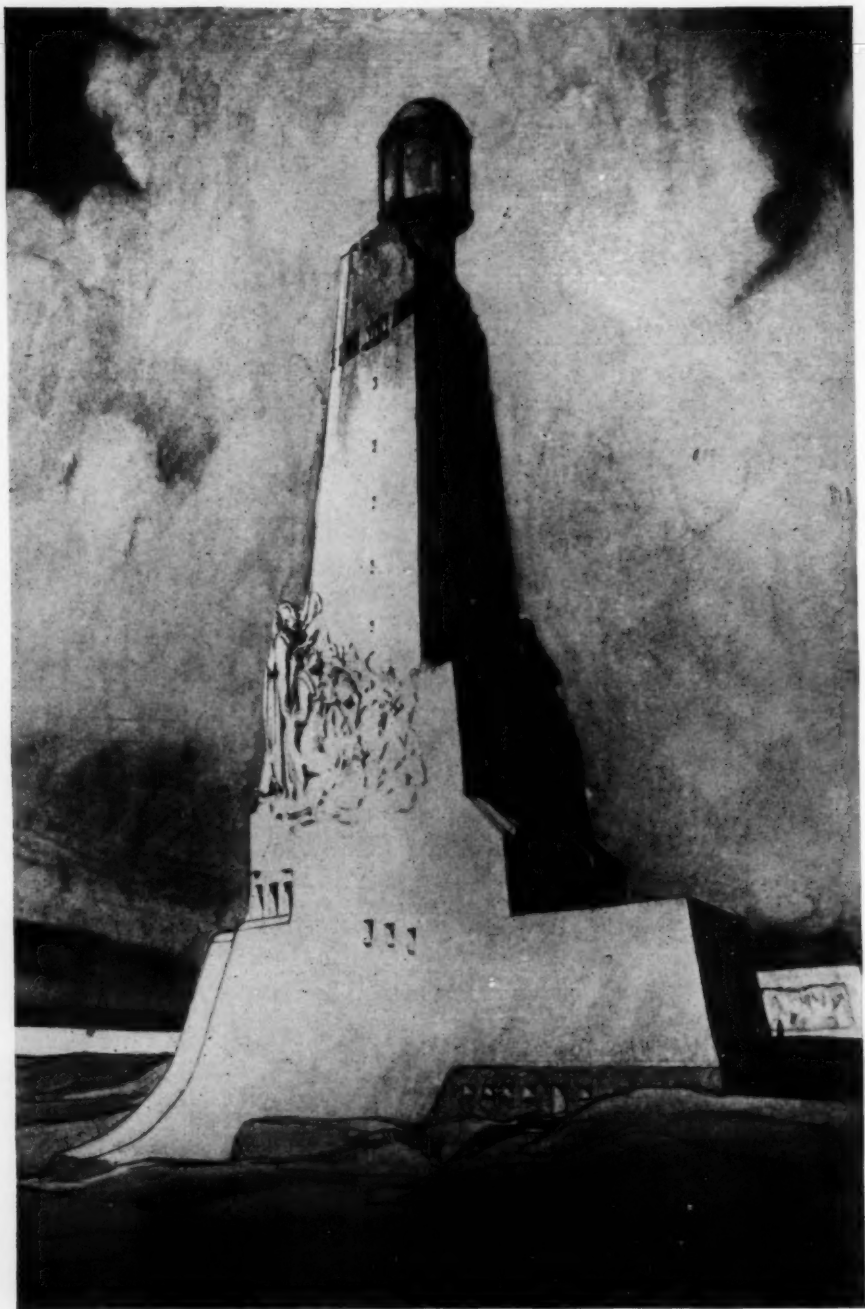
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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OCTOBER, 1921

WHOLE No. 350

THE PERSONAL SEAL AND VISITING CARD OF BY-GONE DAYS IN AMERICA*

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.,

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



SOCIAL forms, the things people always do, or what it is considered proper to do, have an undoubted interest for most of us. The habitual methods of social intercourse, even the minor forms, if they have not always influenced human development have frequently served to illustrate it with some exactness.

Among the minor forms possessing this interest may be counted the personal seal and the visiting card. The exact origin of these is not entirely clear, but both are worthy of more than a passing glance. The personal seal, or signet, dates back to the time of the pyramids and it probably was accountable in some measure for the art of heraldry. The visiting card does not appear, among English-speaking people at least, until about the middle of the XVIII Century, and it is of much less respectable and substantial parentage. The seal was the product of necessity; the visiting card evolved as hardly more than a convenience. The seal was

devised as a substitute for lack of skill in writing. It acquired distinction by virtue of the authority of its owner and its artistic development, as a symbol of power and authority, adds a touch of beauty and romance to every written document on which it appears. The value of the written record in ancient days depended entirely upon the stamp of authority upon it and the rulers and masters of men, while experienced and dexterous of arm with the broadsword and battle-ax, lacked the delicate skill of hand required by the sensitive quill pen. Therefore, in lieu of a signature, the overlord placed his seal, or signet, upon his orders, agreements and contracts. The character of this seal, as it was to stand for the individual, was fashioned to portray some well-known and distinctive personal quality or prowess and herein is to be found the beginnings of heraldic art. The American Indian followed the same idea in distinguishing himself by name, but it is difficult to say whether, in this case, the custom was a mark of social development or of a retro-

* Drawings by the author.

gression from a higher civilization. This personal signet required careful guarding to prevent theft and fraudulent use and the safest way was for the owner to



keep it constantly upon his person. It was soon found that the most convenient way for this was the finger ring, which not only reduced the risk of theft and loss to a minimum, but had advantages also



of serving as a display-badge of authority and an article of personal adornment at one and the same time.

There was something curiously fitting in binding, or sealing, the written word



Millard Fillmore

with a disc of fast-clinging, long-lasting substance such as were the old mixtures of beeswax and resin; it was as though the impermanent nature of the written word was strengthened and fortified by a more lasting symbol and, certainly the ancient seals possessed lasting quality, for the remnants of some of the black wax

medallions that still cling to parchments dating before the Columbian discoveries, are as hard as stone and bid fair to last as long again. At first all seals were



M. Killegas

pendent, that is, they were moulded upon a strip of parchment laced into and hanging from the document. As political



E. Gerry

states came into existence seals were devised for them as the symbol of their written authority. These seals grew in size



Wm. S. Phillips

and impressive elaborateness and some of them were at least five inches in diameter. To protect these ornate creations

they were encased in metal, wood, silver and gold, carved and decorated according to the importance of the documents to which they were attached. These en-

cerned only with the personal seals of individuals and these, very early were impressed directly upon the document instead of hanging pendent as did nearly



John Ettwein



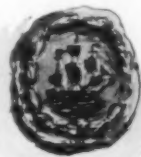
J. Marshall

cased seals have become known among irreverent archivists of the present generation as "snuff box" seals. The awkwardness of these heavy pendent symbols

all of the official seals. The personal seal never degenerated to the point of being embossed upon the document itself, but bravely fought out its battle until it went



Eleanor Clarke Lewis



Wiley Hay

led gradually to the change in practice of affixing the seals of state directly on the document. This direct fixation meant the elimination of the reverse of the seal and

down to defeat in disuse and vanished before suffering such degradation. The true personal seal, of course, follows closely the legitimate family record and,



James Madison



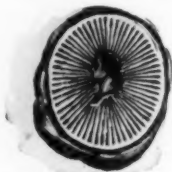
John Page

the practice accounts for the very few examples, now in existence, of the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States. This article, however, is con-

cerned only with the personal seals of individuals and these, very early were impressed directly upon the document instead of hanging pendent as did nearly

velopment of manuscript on parchment and paper until the rulers and men of power generally were able to write, may be gathered from the fact that long after

seded and finally ousted the personal seal, just as the growth of organized community power ousted the personal power of the ruler and overlord and the personal



Lafayette

the art of writing had become one of the well-established marks of the gentry the personal seal was still necessary to give legal value to the signature. Even today



W. Shippen Jr.

seal found refuge in the humbler duty of protecting the written communication from prying eyes. This use has made it difficult to find choice examples, or many



Sam Morgan

the seal tradition lingers, for the printed forms for minor legal documents, still make provision for the old seal custom by printing the word "Seal" enclosed in a



William H. Howard,

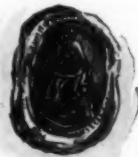
examples at all, of the seals of eminent personages for, before the day of the envelope, letters were folded for sealing in such-wise that the seal was necessarily



Sept. 1776

printer's stock ornament at the end of the signature line.

The official seal of the state, the court and other political organizations super-



Th. Jefferson

destroyed in opening them. Among the vast stores of historical letters in the Library of Congress there is yet to be discovered a perfect specimen of the well-known seal of Thomas Jefferson bearing the motto: "Rebellion to Tyrants is

obedience to God." The seal here shown was used by Jefferson on a letter written in 1781. From such seals as have sur-

Marshall, Jefferson and Gerry, contented themselves with simple monograms; but by far the greater number continued the emblematic signet to which they were



Jefferson

vived a few have been selected as fair examples of interest. The predominant color of the wax used was red, though occasionally other colors appear and at



John Jay

accustomed. Washington used at least four different seal signets; two of them being the plain monograms shown and the other two being modifications of the



H. Clay

rare intervals a brown, gold-flecked wax is encountered.

In Colonial and Revolutionary times every man of affairs possessed a seal and



A. Hamilton

well-known Washington coat-of-arms. A small seal, beautifully cut and measuring barely one-half inch in its longest, vertical dimension, shows the familiar



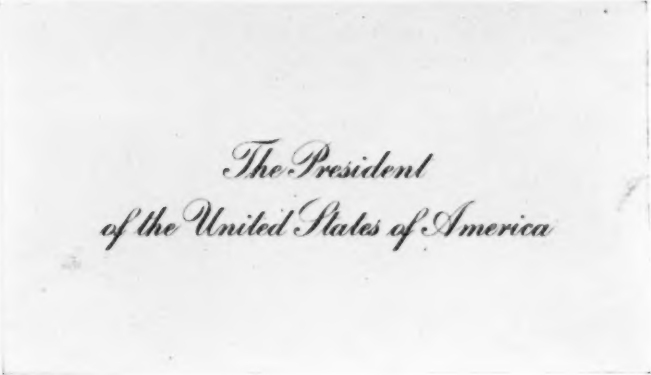
Franklin

democracy was not, in all cases, pushed to the point of discarding the heraldic symbols of ancestry. Some few of the Revolutionary Fathers, like Madison,



G. Washington

crest and shield with an encircling scroll, beneath which is Washington's motto: *Exitus acta probat*. The larger seal with the crest and arms is minus the motto and shows a palm to the left which



*The President
of the United States of America*


Photo by Handy, Washington.

CARD USED BY FORMER PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON WHEN IN EUROPE.



Mr. Rush

Photo by Handy, Washington.



S. D. Spinner


Photo by Handy, Washington.

TWO VISITING CARDS OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

is not in the Washington book-plate. President James Madison contented himself with the simple monogram JM, surmounted by a scroll bearing the motto: *Veritas non verba magistri*. President Millard Fillmore and Chief Justice John Marshall have monograms minus mottoes and all decoration; Elbridge Gerry, a Signer of the Declaration of Inde-



Photo by Handy, Washington.



MR BUCHANAN.

Photo by Handy, Washington.

pendence, and "Light Horse Harry" Lee used seals devoid of heraldic embellishment. Henry Clay used a crest; Michael Hillegas, the first Treasurer of the United States, combined a complicated cipher with heraldic ornamentation; John Jay clung to the family arms and Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia merchant and philanthropist, was content with a plain cipher. John Ettwein, the Pennsylvania Moravian bishop, who did such good work among the army hospitals during the Revolu-

tion, adopted a distinctively religious design for his seal, that of the Lamb of God, bearing the banner and cross. Benjamin Franklin's seal, here shown, is taken from an official *visé* when Franklin was acting as United States Commissioner in France, in 1777. It is undoubtedly the correct Franklin seal as the controversy regarding it has been authoritatively settled; the confusion in the matter

is easy to trace for there are many Franklin letters in existence bearing entirely different seals. The old diplomat appar-

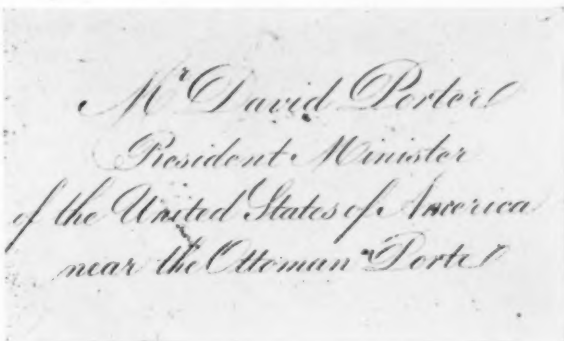


Photo by Handy, Washington.



Samuel Ringgold

U. S. Artillery.

Photo by Handy, Washington.

ently used any seal that happened to be at hand in sealing his letters, but no instance has come to our knowledge of an official document bearing other than the seal here shown. Washington, too, apparently did not use the arms and crest seal to seal mere letters, but one of the simple monograms. But among all the tastes and ideas displayed in the designs of personal seals there is one deserving of special mention because of its touch of graceful sentiment, so characteristic of the French people. When Lafayette visited the United States in 1824, he left behind him his armorial shields and heraldic devices and used for his personal seal, all the while he was in America, a miniature profile head of his friend George Washington, surrounded by rays of glory. In almost every instance he impressed this upon black wax.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

The difficulty in positively indentifying seals is not slight and it does not always follow that the seal upon a letter or even that impressed upon a legal document opposite a signature, is the personal seal of the signer; as an instance, the seal here shown was used by General Daniel Morgan on a letter of 1781 and exactly the same seal appears on a letter of Lydia H. Sigourney, fifty years later. It is interesting to know that the figure of Hope leaning upon an anchor appealed as strongly to the hardy



Photo by Handy, Washington.

VISITING CARD USED BY MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Virginia frontiersman as it did to the cultured New England poetess.

Before the days of envelopes, seals for communications through the post were necessities and stock seals were purchasable which were, however, devoid of symbol or design and had merely checkered surfaces to aid in more firmly impressing the wax. Where wax was not used a round paper wafer, with adhesive, was substituted. During the Revolutionary War every requisition from Washington's headquarters, calling for stationery supplies, included a quantity of these wafers.

The first known record of the visiting card appears about the year 1750 when the dandy and young man of fashion religiously spent a part of his time at the gaming table. The backs of playing cards were then perfectly plain, the need of the decorated back, to prevent marking the cards for cheating, then not having been seriously felt; so, when the gallant called upon my lady and she was not at home, the most convenient way of registering his call was to inscribe

his name upon the plain back of one of these playing cards of which, apparently,

GENERAL HARRISON,

*Envoy extraordinary and Minister
plenipotentiary of the U. S. to*

Photo by Handy, Washington.

lace and other decorative nonsense. But the card-makers ruined their own game by these ornamental extravagances and the calling card quickly reduced itself to the approximate size of the card of today, minus all decoration and bearing only the plain engraved name. Before the Civil War there existed a certain vogue for an engraved facsimile of one's signature, but this has now fallen generally into disfavor. Diplomats, professional men, the military and the clergy use the official title

a number were always carried, and leave it for her. Thus it happened that leaves from "the devil's picture book" became the ancestors of today's visiting card. Numerous examples of these inscribed playing cards exist, some of them bearing the signatures of distinguished ecclesiasts. From this social use of a gambling implement the practice soon developed of having a distinctive, individual and ornamental card and in this fad the size of the pasteboard increased, sometimes to more than six inches in length, clogged with paper

upon their cards and our judiciary, some time ago, adopted the practice of prefixing the judicial honor with the civil

E. M. G. G. G.

Photo by Handy, Washington.

MR. JUSTICE BALDWIN.

Photo by Handy, Washington.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

"Mr." such as: "Mr. Justice Story."

The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court does not usually give his surname upon his card, nor was it the fashion for cabinet officers to do so. During the Civil War, Secretary Gideon Welles' card read: "The Secretary of the Navy," the President of the United States being the highest dignity in the land, both socially and officially, pays no calls. He is called upon and these calls are not returned, either in person or by card. Few

Presidents have submitted to this restriction, however, and the President goes where and when he pleases; but theo-

United States of America. This was used abroad, but only for the same pur-

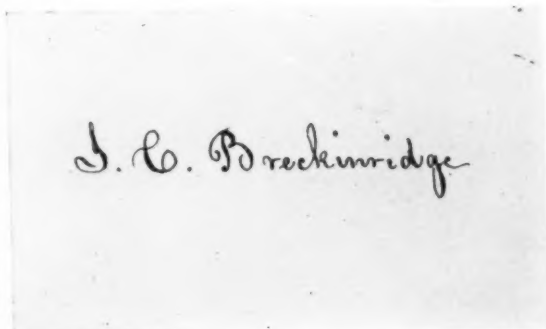


Photo by Handy, Washington.

poses as the domestic card. The President, as President, does not have a visiting card. Cards of one hundred years ago were sometimes gilt edged and often very highly glazed affairs upon an hard-coated surface that stiffened the thin paper nearly into the consistency of thin metal. There is space here for only a few examples of the older cards, but the engraver's art of today can show but an inappreciable improvement over the work of the 1820's and 30's.

The Library of Congress is unfortunate in not possessing a

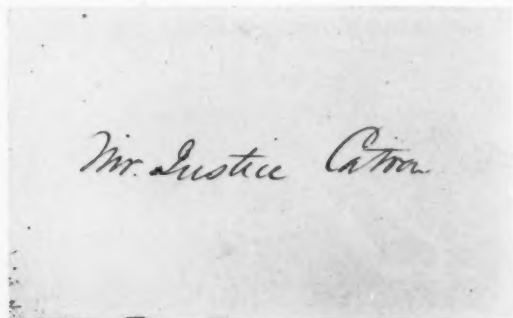


Photo by handy, Washington.

retically at least, no calls are paid by him as President. He has need for a card, however, for many minor courtesies and gifts of flowers from the White House conservatories are accompanied by a card, a little larger than usual bearing the words, in engraved and robust scrip: *The President.* Recent exigencies created also a simple card of small size with two lines of engraved script: *The President of the*

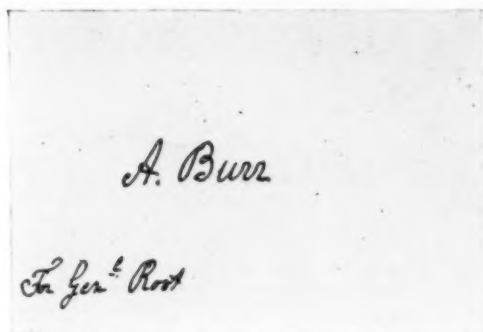


Photo by Handy, Washington.

specimen of George Washington's visiting card. It is of record as of the average size of today, with an elliptical border frame, apparently printed, not engraved thereon, within which the General signed his name. Mrs. Washington used a printed floral garland on which to sign her name. In the early days the use of the "Mr." was the exception rather than the rule; the cards of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Elbridge Gerry, Jefferson Davis, and John C. Breckinridge are all minus the complimentary title. John Quincy Adams was "Mr. Adams" in commonplace, engraved script; James Buchanan

was "Mr. Buchanan" in a very beautiful, engraved block letter; Lewis Cass, James K. Polk and Edward Everett, who wrote his card in a precise New England penmanship, were all Misters; F. E. Spinner, like others, had an engraved facsimile of his fantastic signature upon his card. The creation of this absurdity was due to the misconception that a complicated signature is difficult to counterfeit, when the direct opposite is true. Spinner evolved this compli-

cation when Treasurer of the United States during the Civil War. He suf-

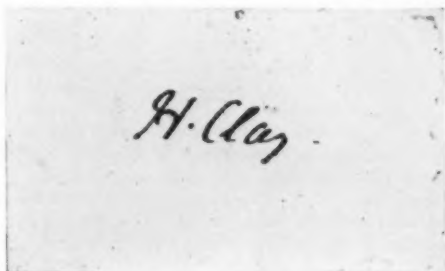


Photo by Handy, Washington.

fered for it when the necessity arose for signing several thousand financial papers within a narrow time limit; he barely escaped paralysis from the resultant strain.

The visiting card, while not a real necessity is still a most convenient bit of social mechanics, in society as organized today, and it bids fair to remain in our daily life for a long time to come; but it never has and never can attain the importance of the personal seal as a symbol of power and authority.

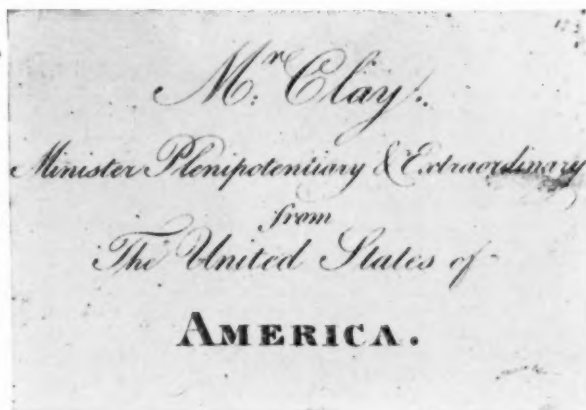


Photo by Handy, Washington.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



HIS is a message primarily from England and France. I am writing it on board the S.S. *Aquitania*, returning from the official dedication of our water-works at Tilloloy, which took place on August twenty-third.

The full account of the dedication and other official acts connected with my trip abroad cannot be adequately given within the limits of a message; it will appear in my report to the National Board of Management at its October meeting, the minutes of which will be published in the December DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. An illustrated article on the impressive ceremonies at Tilloloy will also be included in that issue.

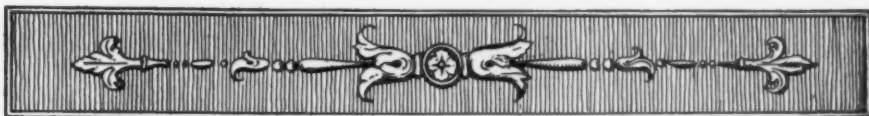
What I wish to emphasize particularly in this message are the thoughts occasioned by my brief stay in England and France, where it was my great privilege to meet many eminent people.

I have seen the ghastly destruction of the battlefields and the marvelous courage and cheerfulness of the French people who are taking up their daily tasks once more in the ruins of their towns and cities. I have seen the white fields of crosses in France and the no less impressive white crosses in England, erected in memory of the boys who fell in the War of 1914-1918. Not a hamlet but has its toll of dead memorialized by a stone cross in the market place and by a brass tablet in the little parish church; twenty, thirty and forty killed from little villages of but a few cottages. Three hundred, for instance, on the roll of honor of New College, Oxford, among the first to volunteer, and New College is only one of twenty in Oxford alone, to send forth the flower of England's sons. And, ever and always the thought was continually forced upon me, America must be made to understand the unmeasured and immeasurable sorrow and sacrifice. America has no conception of what England has given and suffered. She will never know it from England herself, for England never whimpers. America has but little real conception of what France has suffered, or of the stern justice of her demand that Germany must be made to pay even to the uttermost farthing. What I have said repeatedly must be stressed again—America must be made to understand and to remember the issues of the War. America is forgetting; and must not be allowed

to forget what Germany did to the world. Even England is forgetting; this is England's magnanimous way when the fight is done, but it must not be allowed, for Germany is not forgetting—Germany is whimpering and whining for help and sympathy, telling tales of starvation and want that have no basis in fact, pulling wool over the eyes of soft-hearted Americans, currying favor with them, while all the time she is singing her "Hymn of Hate". Her factories are going full blast night and day, her industries are, and have been, underselling other nations in their own markets. Her men are working at fifteen cents an hour and without a limit of time of daily labor, her propaganda is incessantly at work attempting to sow seeds of distrust and unfriendliness among the Allies—and all for what? That she may spring once more at the throat of the World. She openly boasts of this purpose. This is the warning given by all with whom I have talked who have been in Germany. The world must not allow itself to be fooled again, lest the white crosses in England and France record the tragedy of useless sacrifice.

This is the greatest message I can bring from England and France. England, France and America must remain allies and friends. Otherwise a fast-recuperating Germany will by lies, deceit and propaganda gain what she lost by the sword. Leniency towards Germany is a crime, to disarm the world while Germany arms and prepares is worse than crime; it is a blunder. America has a solemn duty to perform in this continued crisis in world affairs. This duty is to still hold fast to the hands held out to her in friendship by England and France, for wherever I went in England and France I found these hands held out to us. If we foster this friendship the world will settle once more into ways of peace and quietness. But if we yield to carping criticism of one another, we shall but play into Germany's hands; the same Germany of 1914, unchanged and unrepentant.

Our Society, which is becoming more and more understood and honored in both England and France, has a great opportunity placed before it. We can expose the lying propaganda of Germany and all other disloyal agencies; we can help to keep England, France and America together. This is my message from England and France.



OUR FRENCH LIBERATORS

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt

IN the archives of the Cathedral at Savannah, Georgia, the death records of Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet and Captain Dennis Cottineau, of the French Army and Navy, recall tragic memories of several of that nation's heroes in the American Revolution, who were subsequently victims of the Reign of Terror in France.

In an unmarked grave on the northeast part of the Island of Sapelo, Georgia, lie the remains of Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet, an officer in the Army of Rochambeau in the American Revolution, and nephew of Marechal Picot, Governor of Malabar, India. De Boisfeuillet was related to such distinguished men of his native city, Saint Malo, as Jacques Cartier, discoverer of Canada; Ponts-Grave, who established a trading post, afterwards in the City of Quebec, and Noel who fitted out the expedition commanded by Champlain to establish the colony of Port Royal in Arcadia; the Sieur de la Harpe, explorer, who discovered the Red River and the Arkansas; Gouin de Beauchesne, who made the second voyage around Cape Horn and discovered the Malouin and other Isles. Besides these, his family helped finance the famous Rio de Janeiro expedition conducted by Duguay-Trouin in 1711; and also figured as promoters of the Company of the Indies of the West in its Louisiana scheme, particularly in the settlement of Natchez, Mississippi.

Captain Charles Pierre Cesar Picot de

Boisfeuillet, to give his full name, was born 1744 of the noble family of Picot of Saint Malo, Brittany, France; son of Michel Picot who was Baron du Guildo, Seigneur de Boisfeuillet, de Gallinee, de Beauchesne, and de la Vicomte. The act of his baptism is recorded in the archives of that city's historic Cathedral where Jacques Cartier and his other ancestors knelt to receive the Church's blessing before setting out on those voyages that made them famous.

De Boisfeuillet was destined for a career in the army, his elder brother, the Vicomte de Pledran, succeeding to the family honors. He was sent to the famous military schools and in the course of time became captain of Royal Dragoons in the French army.

When Lafayette inspired the hearts of French youths to succor the cause of the American Colonies, de Boisfeuillet raised a volunteer company at Saint Malo and accompanied Rochambeau to America.

Many ships were equipped at Saint Malo and sent to aid the Americans; and among the relatives and friends of de Boisfeuillet who sailed oversea were the Marquis de la Rouerie, better known in American history as Colonel Armand; Grout de la Motte, Pierre Landais, La Fonchais, La Motte Picquet, Gesril de Papeau, La Motte de la Guyomarais, and several Picots. These patriots in the "Guerre Americaine" and in the revolution in their own country, acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of their Breton cry: *Death rather than dishonor!*

It was on Breton soil that the venerable Franklin first placed his foot when he arrived in France in 1776. Both D'Estang (guillotined in the Reign of

of the Arguenon they lived happily, and two daughters were born to them.

Politics were shaping into what eventually became the great historic tragedy. Colonel Armand, who had formed an intimate friendship with General Washington while in America, wrote him in the latter part of 1789 that "affairs in this part of the world do not go as honest and impartial men could wish" and he feared for his country's future—"anarchy on the one hand—despotism on the other; if such is the case and a man who has served under your Excellency cannot



DENNIS COTTINEAU.

Terror) and De Guichen were Bretons; and Lafayette prided himself on his Breton origin, from whence came his name of Yves, and, through his mother, inherited the blood of the ancient rulers



JOHN A. CHEVALIER.

be successfully employed in the remedy, adieu, my ill-fated country—."

But Colonel Armand, who had fought beside Lafayette and Washington and with them founded the Society of the Cincinnati, was destined to be a partisan in the war which he sensed in the above letter, and became the instigator and soul of the Breton Conjuraton, 1790-93, in which figured so prominently the family of Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet.

It was at Saint Malo that Colonel Armand chose his emissaries and composed in part his *etat-major* of the league whose object was to awaken the Bretons and save Royalty. In an official prayer, their Act of Charity, they prayed: "I



CAPTAIN PIERRE LANDAIS.

of Brittany when that Province was a duchy independent of France.

With freedom won and the campaign in America over, Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet returned to France and was soon married to Anne Marie de Lamandie of Perigord, a place not far from his estate of Boisfeuillet in the neighborhood of Planceot. Here in the beautiful valley

pray God for the Democrats, at least for their conversion, and return to reason. I pray that their rage may be appeased, to deliver from slavery our King, the Queen



PETER S. DUPONCEAU.

and her son, who are now in prison in Paris."

Many who had not yet emigrated, devoted themselves to Colonel Armand's services. His popularity was great, and they surnamed him "D'Ameri-



MADEMOISELLE LOUISA DUPONCEAU.

que" which exercised an inspiration everywhere; and as great importance was attached to the Society of the Cincinnati, we find the Bretons rallying to their chiefs wearing the insignia.

Not far from Saint Malo is the Chateau Fosse-Hingant, at one time a Picot

possession, and there at the epoch of the Conjuraton, lived the nobleman Marc Desilles and his wife, Jeanne-Rose-Michelle Picot, whose son, André, in 1790, was the first of the family to give his life for his King and Country, and won the title "Hero of Nancy." It was the elder Desilles whom Colonel Armand chose for treasurer in the Conjuraton, while Captain Grout de la Motte was placed in command of a division. As aides-de-camp, he chose a Picot, familiarly known as Chevalier de Limoelan,



PETIT DE VILLERS.

and Major George Chafner, an American, native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who figured prominently in the War of American Independence. Having formed a warm attachment for Colonel Armand, Chafner on arriving in France enlisted in the cause of the Royalist party, and promptly fell in love with Colonel Armand's cousin, Therese de Moelien.

Colonel Armand transformed his own chateau into general headquarters for his vast machinery and visiting committees. Constantly in his company was Therese de Moelien, "his officer of ordinance who ran the campaign in the dress of an amazon, wearing, in example of her chief, epaulettes of gold and the Cross of the Cincinnati attached on the breast by a

blue ribbon; a plume floating from her hat" She was the only woman admitted to their most secret meetings.

The agents circulated freely in all the region between Saint Malo and Plancoet,



..... DE VILLERS.

Fosse-Hingant and Chateau Guyomarais, until May, 1792, when the Revolutionary authorities became suspicious of their activities. Many members of the Conjuraton lost hope and deemed it wise to



JEAN BAPTISTE GUENIN.

emigrate to escape the guillotine. Among those who came to this decision was Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet, and he found the roads to the port of embarkment already swarming with carriages and traveling conveyances of his countrymen fleeing from the Reign of Terror.

Betrayed by one in his confidence,

Colonel Armand became a fugitive from chateau to chateau, and owing to exposure in inclement weather at last fell ill. His friends at Chateau de Guyomarais gave him shelter. Two weeks later he died and was secretly buried at night in a cabbage patch on the premises by De la Motte Guyomarais, his host, and Major Chafner, his faithful friend.

The traitor revealed to Danton the secrets of the Conjuraton, and the National Convention sent its most zealous emissaries to Saint Malo and arrests quickly followed. The papers of the



..... GUENIN.

Conjuraton were found in an urn buried in the gardens of Fosse-Hingant, as Colonel Armand "before breathing his last breath had confided his most precious papers to Desilles."

A month after Colonel Armand's death, a Revolutionary emissary was at Chateau Guyomarais trying to force a confession from Madame de la Motte Guyomarais that she and her husband had harbored Colonel Armand. At a given signal, an object was thrown on the floor before her—"an object decomposed, hairy, horrible, which came in touch with her skirt as it rolled on the floor. The unhappy woman uttered a cry of terror. She recognized the head of Colonel Armand"—the confidant of

Washington and Lafayette! The Revolutionists, not content with beheading the living, had desecrated his corpse. The head was next thrown into the garden and one of the National Guard picked it

Historical Society regarding the placing of a marker used for designating the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution.

The iron cross bears this inscription:

"Marquis de la Rouerie
30 janvier 1793

Le mal qui "emporte fut sa fidelite."

The Revolutionists arrested twenty-seven of the principal participants in Colonel Armand's project and took them to Paris before the Revolutionary Tribunal. Fifteen were acquitted, and of



SIMON CHAUDRON.

up, planted it on the end of his bayonet, and with laughter, rude jests and songs, paraded it through the avenues and court of the chateau. It was never re-interred with the body. Today the grave of the



COLONEL ARMAND, MARQUIS DE LA ROUERIE
AFTER A MINIATURE OF THE EPOCH OF THE CONJURATION.



..... CHAUDRON.

headless body of Colonel Armand is marked with an iron cross decorated with the ermines of Brittany and the fleur-de-lis of France, while the stars of America will soon be added, as the Richard Arnold Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the District of Columbia is negotiating with the Saint Malo

the twelve condemned to death were: Picot de Limoelan, father of the Chevalier de Limoelan; La Motte Picquet, who served in the American Revolution and whose brother commanded one of D'Estang's ships and protected the disembarkment of troops at the siege of Savannah in 1799, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; Grout de la Motte, also captain commanding a ship of the French fleet in the American Revolution; La Motte de la Guyomarais, another naval officer in the American Revolution, also his wife; and beautiful, stately Therese de Moelien, fiancée of Major Chafner, niece of the Comte de Moelien, who commanded a ship in the American Revolution; Angelique de la Fonchais, daughter of Marc Desilles, wife

of La Fonchais, a naval officer who had participated in the American Revolution. The council for her defence was Tronson-Ducoudry, famous as the defender of Marie Antoinette before the Revolutionary Tribunal. He was a brother of Philippe-Jean-Baptiste Tronson-Ducoudry, who participated in the American Revolution and was drowned in the Schuylkill River while en route to join General Washington.

A history of their death on the guillotine says: "The twelve children of Brittany marched to the scene of their execution with heroic courage, * * * arriving at the foot of the scaffold, they embraced one another in that kiss of peace as the first Christians, a symbolic communion sealed in union and love." They were executed June 19, 1793, at Paris in the Place de la Revolution, now the Place de la Concorde. The same knife severed the twelve heads in thirteen minutes, to the enjoyment of hundreds of Revolutionary onlookers.

The nobleman, Marc Desilles, perished in a shipwreck while in flight to the Isle of Jersey; and his wife becoming hopelessly insane, was not molested by the Revolutionists except that her possessions were confiscated. Major Chafner escaped to England, but on returning to France enlisted in the ranks of the Vendéens and was made prisoner in a battle on the Loire and fell a victim of the wholesale drownings at Nantes. The Chevalier de Limoelan, of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, infuriated with the Revolutionists for the death of his father, threw himself with enthusiasm into the Vendéen Army and became one of their leaders and a major general. After the affair of 1800, he escaped Napoleon's wrath by fleeing to the home of relatives at Sapelo Island, Georgia; subsequently he became a Jesuit priest and

founded the school of the Visitation Convent at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. He died there in 1826 and is buried in the crypt of the Chapel he had built, beneath the high altar with its decoration of a painting of Mary's visit to the home of Martha.

This painting can be classed among the valuable art works of America as it was



CHATEAU DE BOISFEUILLET.

painted at the command of Louis XVIII by his court painter and sent to the convent as a token of the esteem of the Bourbons for the Chevalier de Limoelan, whose romantic career has furnished material for famous French writers; while at the Chateau de Limoelan in France is treasured his bust in marble executed by the sculptor Gautier.

In childhood, the Chevalier's companions at Saint Malo and at the College of Dinan were Gesril de Papeau, Jean Vincent Moreau, and the writer, Rene Cha-

teaubriand, all of whom occupied a room together and who have a place in the latter's "Memoirs de Outre Tombe." Gesril de Papeau when a boy participated in the American Revolution, and afterwards in the Conjuraton, was shot to death in 1795. He is surnamed the "Malouin Regulus" by his biographer, Monsieur Herpin, Laureat de l'Academie Francaise. Jean Victor Moreau became

issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

General Pichegreu, under whom Moreau served, also participated in the American Revolution and was doomed for a tragic end. He was among those arrested with Moreau and thrown into the Temple Prison at Paris where he was strangled to death by secret orders of Napoleon's high police, who for some reason



CHATEAU DE LA GUYOMARIAS
WHERE COLONEL ARMAND DIED AND IS BURIED.

a famous general under Pichegreu. Though his father was guillotined, he was not of the Royalist party, but eventually became their sympathizer, was arrested and sentenced to exile by Napoleon. He came to America, bringing his family with him, and "lived in obscurity in New Jersey," and died of wounds in Russia in 1813. The famous artist, Saint Memin, also a French refugee in the United States at that period, made an engraving of him, reproduced in a former

feared to give him a public sentence.

Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet, more fortunate than some of his friends in the Conjuraton, escaped arrest and fled from the old granite-towered Chateau de Boisfeuillet whose name has clung to him and became the surname of his family in America. Safely arrived at Savannah, Georgia, in the latter part of December, 1792, de Boisfeuillet's rejoicings were short lived. Being one of five investors in a project involving the purchase and cultivation of several islands on the coast

of Georgia, he retired to the one called Sapelo and established his home on the northeast point of the Island, calling his estate "Bourbon," in memory of his King.

Now was made the discovery that his nephew, to whom he had entrusted the management of his financial affairs, had squandered a considerable part of the money. With this knowledge and viewing the confiscation of his property in France, de Boisfeuillet found himself a ruined man—an exile with a family dependent upon him. The result was a duel in which the nephew fell mortally wounded.

The heavy hand of a country that did not recognize a Frenchman's Code d'Honneur, next fell on him and he was promptly arrested. His friend, John Poullain du Bignon, whose estate in France neighbored that of Boisfeuillet, and who was also an exile in America and his copartner in the islands' project, went on his bond for ten thousand dollars. At the trial, the eloquence of his council, the Honorable Joseph Clay, of Revolutionary fame in Georgia, won for him an acquittal, and resulted in the romance of his elder daughter becoming the wife of Ralph Clay, son of his defender.

Alone among strangers in a foreign land—the country whose cause he served against tyranny, he now found himself harassed by debt, disappointed and heart-broken, his weakened constitution a prey to the fever that infests the low marsh lands. The archives of the Cathedral at Savannah record that he died at midnight the 13th day of August, 1800, and at five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day was interred on the premises of his estate—"Bourbon."

His will and that of his wife, recorded at the Court House at Savannah, name four children—two daughters, who were

born in France: Jeanne Marie, wife of Ralph Clay; Servanne Angelique Charlotte, who afterwards married the Marquis de Montalet, a refugee from the revolution residing on Sapelo Island; and two sons: Michel and Charles Balt-hazar Joseph.

The Marquis de Montalet was a relative of Madame Cottineau, whose husband's death record appears in the archives of the Cathedral at Savannah and whose small, inconspicuous tombstone in the Colonial Cemetery in that city states:

"Sacred to the Memory of
DENNIS L. COTTINEAU

de Kerloguen

Native of Nantes

Formerly a Lieutenant in his late most
Christian Majesty's Navy, Knight
of the Royal and Military Order
of Saint Louis, Captain Commanding a
Ship of War in the United States
during the Revolution and
a member of the Cincinnati
Society."

Captain Cottineau was also a Breton, and had been in command of the *Pallas*, one of the five ships in the squadron of John Paul Jones in the memorable battle of the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*. Another commander of one of these five ships, the *Alliance*, was the unfortunate Pierre Landais, a nobleman of Saint Malo, whose conduct during the battle and subsequently, proved him mentally unbalanced. He, too, became a refugee from the Revolution in France and lived in New York where he was a curious figure, for he "never appeared with his old-fashioned cocked hat in its legitimate position," but "carrying it forever in his hand as a mark of homage and respect to, and in commemoration of the death of his beloved sovereign, Louis XVI." Saint Memin has preserved for posterity the likenesses of both Captain Landais and of Captain Dennis L. Cottineau.

While John Paul Jones was engaged with the *Serapis*, Captain Cottineau was in combat with the British ship, the *Countess of Scarborough*, which he captured. It was for this gallantry that Louis XVI awarded him the Cross of Saint Louis; and John Paul Jones in a letter to Lafayette, dated 1779, said: "I have a very good opinion of Captain Cottineau and wish to be concerned with him in the future with better ships."

In time Captain Cottineau, like other nobles, was obliged to emigrate, and went to the West Indies and Philadelphia before coming to Savannah to reside while awaiting the Restoration and recall to France. One of Captain Cottineau's sons, Achilles, held a commission in the United States Navy, and was killed in a duel at Savannah with a brother officer. He is buried in the grave with his father, as is shown by an inscription added to the original.

With the long delayed Restoration in France, Captain Cottineau's widow returned to her native country and was honored with a position at Court as Lady-in-waiting to the sister of Louis XVIII.

Among other French refugees at Savannah Jean Baptiste Guenin and Petit de Viller appear in the collection of the Saint Memin engravings. There was also one named Chevalier in Savannah, at that period, but he was not the John A. Chevalier in the Saint Memin collection "who was French consul at Richmond, Virginia, through all the changes of governments from Louis XVI to Napoleon III, and who came to this country as the agent of the celebrated Beaumarchais, who furnished a large quantity of arms to the United States during the American Revolution."

Saint Memin also made an engraving of the French exile, Simon Chaudron,

whose home at Philadelphia was the gathering place of many French refugees, including General Moreau. He lived at number 12 South Third Street, and at the time of General Washington's death, delivered a eulogy in French before the Masonic Lodge in Philadelphia.

Also in that colony of Frenchmen at Philadelphia was another bearing a Breton name, Monsieur Du Ponceau, who, with his daughter, Louisa, appears in the Saint Memin collection. Pierre Etienne Du Ponceau was born in 1760, son of an officer in the French Army. At Paris he was often at the home of Beaumarchais, and on one occasion was presented to the Baron Von Steuben. Von Steuben, then about to start for America, was in need of a secretary who could speak and write English, and Du Ponceau was given the position.

Upon their arrival in America, Du Ponceau was appointed captain in the Continental Army. He served with Washington at Valley Forge, and became major and aide-de-camp to Von Steuben. He came to Philadelphia with him, and later went with General Greene, then in command of the Army of the South. Ill health caused him to return to Philadelphia, and he was then appointed secretary to Robert Livingston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

At the end of the Revolution Du Ponceau studied law and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in June, 1785. President Jefferson offered him the position of Chief Justice of Louisiana, which he did not accept. "Thanks to several learned writings, he was elected in 1827 corresponding member of the Institute of France, Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1835 he received from this body the prize of linguistique founded by Volney." He died in Philadelphia in the year 1844 and left a very interesting biography.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDALS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15*

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator of History, United States National Museum

PART I



URING the War of the Revolution the Continental Congress established the custom of awarding to distinguished officers of the Army and the Navy gold or silver medals in commemoration of notable victories won by these officers over the forces of the enemy. Thus at one and the same time the special services rendered by these commanders in the defense of their country were recognized, and an enduring memorial created of the various engagements signalized in that manner, since the dies for these medals were preserved in the United States mint and copies in bronze of the medals themselves were consequently made available for exhibition in museum and private numismatic collections. The medals of this type awarded in recognition of services during the Revolution, however, were but twelve in number and many conflicts of great importance to the patriot cause during that period, therefore, lack memorials of this character. The series of awards granted by Congress for distinguished military or naval services during the War of 1812-15 was far larger and, therefore, more representative of this conflict as a whole than was the corresponding series relating to the War of the Revolution.

The military medals awarded by Congress in recognition of services during the War of 1812-15, fall naturally into four groups: Medals awarded for services in

the West; medals awarded for series of engagements in the East; medals awarded for individual engagements in the East; and the medal awarded for the single major engagement in the South, the battle of New Orleans.

The naval medals of the same period may properly be considered under two heads: the first, including those medals awarded for services in connection with engagements between fleets; the second, including those awarded for services in connection with single ship actions. As will be noted later, the medals belonging to the first of these categories are very closely related, so far as the sequence of events is concerned, with the medals awarded for military achievements during the same period. These naval medals are consequently described in connection with the military medals of the War of 1812-15 which form the principal subject of the present article. A later article will be devoted to a description of the medals awarded in connection with single ship actions which are on the whole, of more general interest than those awarded for military services during the period in question. This is due to the fact that the work of the Navy during the War of 1812-15 was exceptionally brilliant in character and partook of the romance of the sea life of that period, a feature of course entirely lacking in the military service of the time. The medals of the greatest interest of all are perhaps those connected with the fleet actions on the

* Photographs by L. C. Handy, Washington, of Medals in U. S. National Museum.

lakes which form a link between the two branches of the national service just mentioned and are in a sense both military and naval in character.

The outbreak of the War of 1812 found the United States ill prepared for the conflict, and particularly was this the case in the Northwest, where the Indians were ready and waiting to attack the Americans as soon as the British generals gave the word. The old British fort at Detroit, the key to the defense of

Detroit his base for an attack upon Upper Canada. Compared to the difficulties with which he was faced Hull's capabilities were weak and puny. After invading Canada and making a half-hearted attempt to capture the British fort at Malden, he retreated to Detroit, and soon after surrendered the fort and his entire force to the combined army of British and Indians led by Major General Isaac Brock, one of the ablest commanders on the English side during the war.



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON, AUGUST 2, 1813.

this entire section, was garrisoned by a little over one hundred men, and invited immediate assault on account of its proximity to enemy territory. The task of striking the first blow in this vicinity on behalf of the United States was entrusted to Brigadier General William Hull, who had been civil governor of Michigan Territory since 1805. The choice was an unfortunate one as General Hull was incapable of realizing the hopes based upon him. In May, 1812, he took command of his troops at Dayton, Ohio, and proceeded northward with a force of about two thousand men with a view to making

The task of retrieving Hull's failure in the northwest and of reclaiming the territory which fell to the British through his surrender of Detroit was entrusted to Major General William Henry Harrison, the victor of the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, where the Indians of the Northwest had been temporarily subdued. General Harrison was placed in command of the American forces in the Northwest in September, 1812, and so popular was he and the public estimate of his military talent so high that immediate results were expected from this appointment. The difficulties which con-

fronted him, however, were enormous, consisting mainly in the problems of transporting and supplying his army and in overcoming the British naval force on Lake Erie. Not until these three problems were disposed of could he undertake an invasion of Canada with a fair chance of success, and more than a year elapsed after his appointment before his task was completed, by the invasion of Canada and the defeat of the British forces at the battle of the Thames.

this time aid to General Harrison, was in command of the garrison of 150 men when the fort was attacked by a strong force of British and Indians under the command of Colonel Henry Proctor. Colonel Croghan had been instructed by General Harrison not to attempt to hold the fort against a superior force but to withdraw his troops to a safer location in the event of such an attack. He judged himself capable, however, of making a successful defense and refused to



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON FOR THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

Prior to this happy termination of General Harrison's campaign, however, the first engagement of the war to be commemorated by a medal of the same type as the ones awarded by Congress during the War of the Revolution had occurred. This was the medal presented to Colonel George Croghan in recognition of his defense of Fort Stephenson, August 2, 1813. The fort in question was a companion fortress to the one established by General Harrison on the Maumee in the spring of this year and was located at Lower Sandusky, later, Fremont, Ohio. Colonel Croghan, at

surrender when called upon to do so by the British commander. The British thereupon attacked in force and were repulsed with heavy losses in spite of the fact that the assaulting party was supported by the fire of five six-pound guns and a howitzer. The defeat of this attack undoubtedly exerted a favorable effect upon the general military situation in the West so far as the Americans were concerned and contributed to the future success of their arms. The services of Colonel Croghan and his associate officers were, however, not recognized by Congress until February 13, 1835, when

the following resolution was passed: "That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Colonel Croghan, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson." The medal presented in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the bust of Colonel Croghan in military uniform to the right surrounded

aid-de-camp to Colonel John P. Boyd during the battle of Tippecanoe. He became captain of the 17th Infantry in March, 1812, major in 1813, and aid to General Harrison at Fort Meigs. In 1814 he was made lieutenant colonel and resigned in 1817. In 1825 he was appointed inspector general with the rank of colonel, and in 1846 he served in Mexico under General Taylor. He died in New Orleans in 1849.

The second military victory during the



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY FOR THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

by the inscription "Presented by Congress to Colonel George Croghan, 1835." The reverse bore a view of the attack upon Fort Stephenson with the inscription "Pars magna fuit" or "His service was great" and "Sandusky, 2 August, 1813," below. The designer of this medal was Moritz Fürst, who was engaged as die sinker to the United States Mint in 1807, and designed nearly all of the medals of the series now under consideration. The recipient of this medal was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1791, and graduated at William and Mary College, Virginia. In 1811 he was

War of 1812 to receive congressional recognition was that of the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, in connection with which two gold medals were awarded, one to Major General William Henry Harrison, and the other to Governor Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky. The battle of the Thames was the most important engagement of the war in the West. The success won on this occasion restored to American arms the prestige lost by the disgraceful surrender of Detroit in the preceding year and assured to the United States the continued possession of the territory in the Northwest.

General Harrison, as already stated, was placed in command of the American forces in the Northwest in September, 1812, and entered with his usual enthusiasm and energy upon his important task. Owing to difficulties, however, in transporting supplies, in repelling the attacks of the enemy and driving him from Lake Erie, it was more than a year before the long contemplated invasion of Canada could be attempted. Meantime, Harrison was perfecting his preparations and com-

the Indian Chief, Tecumseh, who had been the life and soul of the warfare upon the American forts in the Northwest, was killed.

By Act of Congress, approved April 4, 1818, it was resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and



SILVER MEDALS AWARDED THE PENNSYLVANIA NAVAL VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

pleting his lines of communication by the fortification of Fort Meigs and its defense against British attack. The victory of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, September 10, 1813, to which more detailed reference will be made later, cleared Lake Erie of the enemy and opened the way for the long-planned invasion of Canada. The Americans now crossed the lake and the British and Indians retreated before them. The fugitives were overtaken on the banks of the river Thames and defeated with heavy losses October 5, 1813. The British commander escaped by ignominious flight but

Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British Army, with their baggage, camp equipage and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck emblematical of this triumph and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky."

The medal awarded to General Harrison bore on the obverse the bust of the General, to the right, in military uniform surrounded by the inscription "Major General William H. Harrison." The reverse design showed America personified by a maiden wearing a chiton, with her

right hand resting on the United States shield, and with her left placing a laurel wreath upon a trophy of arms from which hangs a shield inscribed "Fort Meigs" and "Battle of the Thames." Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress, April 4, 1818, and below "Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813."

The part played by Governor Shelby, both in the preparation for the battle and in the conflict itself, was a very important one and strictly in accordance

admirably the part played by American troops in the West during the War of 1812. The engagements illustrated are typical of the warfare which disturbed this section of the country for a long period. The successful defense of Forts Meigs and Stephenson taught the British and their Indian allies a lesson which the victory at the Thames thoroughly drove home. The latter engagement closed the war in this section and the volunteer troops which formed a part of General



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.

with the brilliant services rendered by him during the War of the Revolution, when he served in the South in a number of campaigns, rising to the rank of colonel and displaying great gallantry at the notable battle of Kings Mountain in 1780. The medal awarded to him bore upon the obverse his bust to the right, surrounded by the inscription "Governor Isaac Shelby" and upon the reverse a spirited view of the engagement, with the inscription "Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813," above and "Resolution of Congress, April 4, 1818," below.

The medals just described represent

Harrison's command returned to their settlements. The Indians had entirely lost faith in the prowess of their British allies, and the death of Tecumseh was the final blow to an alliance between them and the British which had given the Americans their greatest trouble in the Northwest, an alliance destroyed through the military achievements of General Harrison, Colonel Croghan, and Governor Shelby.

The victory of the Thames, however, would have been impossible had the British naval force on Lake Erie not first been swept away by an American fleet.

This achievement, an essential prelude to Harrison's invasion of Canada and the defeat of the British army there, was accomplished largely by the energy, courage, and naval genius of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, who, in March, 1813, was placed in charge of the construction of an adequate fleet on Lake Erie. The commander of the British naval forces on this lake, Robert H. Barkley, was at this time straining every resource to accomplish the same result for purpose of

in defeating the American ships in detail as they came into close action. The American flagship *Lawrence*, commanded by Perry, was compelled to bear the brunt of the battle for a long period. She was so much injured that the Commodore transferred his pennant to the *Niagara*, commanded by Captain Elliott, a vessel which had previously taken little part in the action and by the use of the fresh broadsides thus made available, won the day. This transfer in an open



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN ROBERT HENLEY, 1814

coöperating with the army opposing General Harrison. The two fleets assembled as the result of the work of these two contenders for naval supremacy on Lake Erie met at Put-in-Bay on September 10, 1813. The American flotilla consisted of nine vessels, the British of six, and the armament of the contending forces varied in about the same ratio. The Americans were, however, unable, through some misunderstanding or negligence on the part of Captain Jesse D. Elliott, to bring their entire force to bear upon the British line and for a time there was danger that the enemy would succeed

boat from the one ship to the other has been featured as one of the most picturesque episodes in American history and has rendered the name of Perry familiar to every school boy throughout the country. The entire British fleet of six vessels was captured and Commodore Perry forwarded to General Harrison his famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."

By an act approved January 6, 1814, Congress resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Captain

Oliver Hazard Perry, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as such,* attached to the squadron serving under his command, for the decisive and glorious victory gained on Lake Erie, on the tenth of September, in the year 1813. over a British squadron of superior force," and "That the President of the United States cause gold medals to be struck emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and to present them to Captain Perry and Captain Jesse D. Elliott, in such manner as will be most honorable to them; and that the President be further requested to present a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each of the com-

an entire fleet." The reverse design showed a spirited view of the battle of Lake Erie with the American ships to windward breaking through the British line. Above appears the inscription "Viam invenit virtus aut facit" or "Valor finds a way or makes one" and below "Inter class. ameri. et brit. die x sep. MDCCCXIII" or "Between the American and British fleets, September 10, 1813." The medal awarded to Captain Elliott bore upon the obverse the



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

missioned officers, either of the navy or army, serving on board, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters who so nobly distinguished themselves on that memorable day."

The medal awarded to Commodore Perry in accordance with this act, of which the silver medals noted above were copies, bore on the obverse his bust in naval uniform to the right, surrounded by the inscription "Oliverus H. Perry princeps stagnò erienae classim totam contudit" or "Oliver H. Perry, Commander in Chief, destroyed on Lake Erie

bust of this officer to the right in naval uniform, with the inscription "Jesse D. Elliott nil actum reputans si quid superes-set agendum" or "Jesse D. Elliott, considering nothing done if aught remained to be done." The reverse of the medal awarded to Captain Elliott was the same in design as that awarded to Commodore Perry.

In addition to the medals just described the State of Pennsylvania awarded a gold medal to Commodore Perry in recognition of his achievement on Lake Erie and a number of silver medals to the Pennsylvania volunteers

* Thus the army as well as the navy participated in this memorable engagement.

who served with the American fleet during this engagement. The medal awarded to Commodore Perry in this connection bore on the obverse his bust to the right in naval uniform with the inscription "Oliverus Hazard Perry pro patria vicit" or "Oliver Hazard Perry conquered for his country," above, and

General Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," and below, "British fleet on Lake Erie captured September 10, 1813." The medals awarded in the same manner to the Pennsylvania volunteers bore upon the obverse the same design as that of the medal awarded to Commodore Perry and



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO LIEUTENANT JESSE D. ELLIOTT, FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.

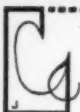
"Presented by the Government of Pennsylvania" below. The reverse bore a view of the engagement between the two fleets with the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara* in the foreground and Commodore Perry in a small boat transferring his pennant from the former to the latter ship. An eagle hovers over the masts of the *Niagara* bearing in its beak a scroll inscribed "Victory." Above appears the inscription from the message of Perry to

just described. Upon the reverse appeared in relief a laurel wreath encircling the words "To" and a blank space for the name of the recipient. Above appeared the inscription "We have met the enemy and they are ours, Perry," and below "In testimony of his (referring to the name of the recipient engraved within the wreath) patriotism and bravery in the naval action with the fleet on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813."





HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
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WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY



COLONIAL WOMEN—THE NORTH

GENERAL.—The references already given for the general position of women in England and the Colonies apply here also. Two other forces, however, affected the position of women in the northern colonies: the influence of Puritanism and the influence of Holland.

WOMAN AND PURITANISM.—The Puritan ideals of thrift and self-restraint tended to confine the husband's interest to his family and make his authority there absolute. The Old Testament traditions of patriarchal authority and Eve's original transgression worked in the same direction. Woman was subject to her husband, her education, except in housewifery matters, was not considered important, and unmarried women found their least uncomfortable position as an adjunct to the family of a relative. This was more marked in the later days of Puritanism. See Calhoun, *Social History of the American Family*, i, 39-43; Green, *Short History of the English People*, 463-464.

WOMAN IN HOLLAND.—In the Dutch Netherlands the position of women, legally and socially, was so far advanced that an Italian traveler could write: "The women govern all both within doors and without, and make all bargains, which joined with the natural desire that women have to bear rule, maketh them too imperious and troublesome." See Calhoun, *American Family*, i, 148-150; Van Rensselaer, *Goude Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta*, 10-17.

WOMEN AT PLYMOUTH.—Holland usages probably had some influence on the Pilgrims, in the matter of property rights, for example. Nevertheless, Dexter's statement that "the Plymouth Colony was the first in this country, if not in the whole world, to recognize and honor women" is rather too idealistic. Much of the objection to the communal arrangements of the first days of the colony arose from the labor "for other men than their husbands" imposed upon the housewives. Naturally the interest in Plymouth women centers in such individual cases as Mary Chilton and Priscilla Mullins. Goodwin's *Pilgrim Republic* gives much data of this kind and full lists of the first comers. See for the general subject: Griffis, *The Pilgrims in Their Three Homes*, 268-282; R. G. Usher, *The Pilgrims*, 245-248 and Index.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.—Here Puritanism and the patriarchal traditions of the Old Testament had full sway, modified, as was Puritanism itself, by the changed conditions that came with the Royalist government in the eighteenth century. For a general account see Calhoun, *American Family*, i, 83-103; Earle, *Colonial Dames and Housewives*, ch. 3 and 4; and Byington, *Puritan in England and New England*, 220-232. For the later period (including the story of Agnes Surriage) see Fisher, *Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times*, i, 189-204; and for many special instances, Weeden, *Economic and Social History of New England*, Index (under Women in New England). Much has been written on interesting individual cases, for example, Mrs. Hutchinson: Channing, *United States*, i, 368-377, or Brooks Adams, *Emancipation of Massachusetts*, 65-78. For the persecution of the Quaker women see ch. 5 of Brooks Adams' work, and for the witchcraft delusion in which women had such a prominent and involuntary part, see Channing, ii, 460-462, and Fiske, *New France and New England*, ch. 5. Fisher, *Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times*, i, 273-283, describes conditions in Connecticut.

NEW YORK.—The greater independence of women in New Netherlands was a reflection of their higher position in Holland. Both sexes were educated, but women rarely appear in purely intellectual fields. Their sphere was rather that of unquestioned mistress of the home, and in many cases an efficient partner in the business. With the English conquest and the introduction of the English law their position was more restricted. For a general account see Calhoun, *American Family*, i, 167-183; Earle, *Colonial Days in Old New York*.

THE OTHER MIDDLE COLONIES.—Here should be noted the large non-English population, and the influence of Swedish customs in Delaware and German in Pennsylvania. On the whole subject see Calhoun, *American Family*, i, 185-207. The dominating influence in eastern Pennsylvania was that of the Quakers, who "went far towards a recognition of woman's equality." For a picture of a Quaker housewife see Earle, *Colonial Dames and Housewives*, 258-275.



Chapline

CHAPLINE

The name "Chapline" is said to have had its origin in the highly prized flag of St. Martin's, the standard of the French nation for over six hundred years. It was made of one-half of the saint's blue mantle, which remained to cover him after dividing with the freezing beggar, at the gate of Amiens. This half of the cloak, as the legend runs, never showed any signs of decay, during the succeeding centuries, even the moths of the monastery never thinking of attacking so sacred a relic.

The oratory, in which the cloak was placed, was called "Chappelle" and the guardian "Chaplain," hence the origin of the name.

The English Chaplines, being of importance in Lincolnshire, derive their descent from Sir Francis Chapline, Knight Alderman of London, in the time of Charles II, and their Coat-of-Arms was granted in 1593.

His descendant, Isaac Chapline, who was born in England, was a member of the King's Council and ensign in the Royal Navy. He married, in England, Mary Calvert, a cousin of Lord Baltimore. They came to Virginia in 1610. Their son William, born 1623, near Leonard Creek, Calvert County, Maryland, married Mary Hopper.

Their descendants gave valued services in both the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars, their great-grandson Samuel Chapline being publicly thanked by General Washington for his bravery at the Battle of Cowpens.

The Chaplines intermarried with the Lees, of Virginia; the Catons, of Maryland, the Caldwells, descendants of the Bruces of Scotland, and with other distinguished families.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Pratt

PRATT

This name is variously spelled Prat, Pratt, Pratte and is a surname, derived, like so many of the Norman and Saxon names, from a locality. Latin, Pratum a meadow, French, Preux prairie.

Pratt appears as the designation of several persons in France and in the south of Europe, one possessing the Barony of Pratella, near Rouen, in Normandy, whose Lord in 1066 is in the Roll of Battle Abbey, as accompanying William the Conqueror to the Battle of Hastings is designated "Le Sire de Preux."

Le Sire de Preux and the knights of his family were great and powerful persons, and ancient titles and large estates in France still attest the position of the descendants of these barons. In 1096 Le Sire de Preux accompanied Duke Robert Hare of Normandy, to the first Crusade.

The name of Pratt occurs among the earliest English surnames. John de Pratellis was a favorite minister of Richard Cœur de Lion, and he and his brother Peter, hereditary Standard Bearer, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, were witnesses to a Charter granted at Rodley in 1199.

In 1191 William de Pratellis accompanied King Richard to the Holy Land, and was knighted for his valor in saving the King's life.

The motto belongs to the Pratts of Ryston Hall, in Norfolk, alludes to the etymology of the name, "The flowery meadows smile."

Not only the New England Pratts use this Coat of Arms, but wax impressions of the letters dating 1724, of the Pratt family of Gloucester County, Virginia, also correspond with the Arms of Pratt of the County of Norfolk.

THE LAST WASHINGTON INAUGURAL FLAG

By Amelia Day Campbell

An event of national interest took place at the New York City Hall on May 26, 1921, when the 100th anniversary of the gift to the city of a regimental artillery flag, carried by its regiment at the inauguration of General George Washington on April 30, 1789, was celebrated.

To go back one hundred years to June 11, 1821, the day of its presentation by the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New York State Artillery, when at five o'clock in the afternoon this regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Manley, bearing the brilliant red silk flag with the insignia of artillery showing an American eagle mounted on a sphere and underneath a cannon on a green field, and with arms presented, paraded to the City Hall to the strains of martial music. They felt that if this, their dearest possession, should be in the safekeeping of the City Fathers here it would be preserved to posterity as a sacred relic of the first President of the United States. The impressive ceremonies included the following worthy speech of presentation by Colonel Manley:

"Sir: Conformable to a resolution of the regiment, I am charged with the duty of presenting this standard to the honorable, the corporation of our city. The service, sir, is as grateful to my feelings as it is honorable to the officers whom I have the pleasure to command. These colors are those which waved over the head of the late General George Washington at the time of his inauguration as the first President of these United States. Their intrinsic value, sir, is trifling, but the occasion on which they were used, the recollections which they are calculated to awaken, and the circumstances connected with their history have given

them a claim to be considered among the memorials of those great events, which after having given birth to a nation, perpetuated the independence of an empire by consolidating the interests of every individual state composing it. The time will come when everything connected with our Revolution and him who under Providence guided the destinies of this now happy country will be held to be inestimable; and it is therefore that the Regiment has requested that this memorial be placed beyond the reach of ordinary accidents. Its acceptance will confer a lasting obligation."

The flag was accepted by the Mayor of the City in behalf of the Common Council, who said:

"Colonel: The Common Council accepts the proffer of this Standard by the officers of the Second Regiment of State Artillery, and I am instructed to inform you that they receive it as a gift of much distinction, and that it will be deposited among the archives of the City. The adoption of the Federal Constitution which consolidated the interests and combined the energies and resources of the Republic, and the inauguration of the immortal Washington as first President of the United States, connected with the happy results of our Revolutionary War, are events of the utmost importance to our beloved country; and as these colors were displayed on one of those occasions, and waved over the head of him whose fame is dear to every American citizen, they have acquired a value that must insure their preservation, both as a memorial of the great and good man who bore so conspicuous a part in those events, as well as of the events themselves. Permit me, sir, in behalf of the Common Council, to tender you their thanks for the handsome manner in which you have brought this subject to their notice, and at the same time to assure you of their sincere respect for yourself and the brave men under your command."

With these patriotic ceremonies and solemn promises, the Washington flag was furled, encased in canton flannel, and deposited in a glass case in the Alder-

manic Chamber, which proved to be its tomb for one hundred years. At least there it was found one day recently when Commander McCandless, of the U. S. Navy, applied to the Art Commission for permission to take a photograph of the

that time revealed the details of the ceremonies.

The act of examining this long forgotten and neglected historical relic was a ceremony in itself. The flag was found to be a mere remnant of its former state,



FLAG OF THE SECOND REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY, CARRIED AT THE FIRST INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

"Washington Flag." Thus was it rescued from oblivion. The search for city records concerning it availed little, but at the New York Historical Society a copy of the *Commercial Advertiser* of

and showed nothing at all of its past brilliant color except at the staff where it was fastened, and there it was found to be a firm, heavy texture of silk and the color a rich red, the customary color of

artillery flags. The records do not tell whether it was battle scarred, or whether time alone was the ravisher. If it was carried in the Revolutionary War it was nearly fifty years old at the time of its presentation, and the City Hall of that time, one hundred years ago, is the City Hall of to-day as the building was dedicated in 1812.

This treasured emblem of a period in our history dear to every American heart, was taken in its tattered state to Governor's Island and given into the reverent hands of Chaplain Edmund B. Smith, who attempted its restoration, or at least its future preservation, by mounting it between two heavy plates of glass in a wooden frame. Thus, on a day set apart with special features for its proper reception, was it escorted from Governor's Island by regular troops commanded by Major General Robert Lee Bullard, and headed by a military band playing martial music as they marched into City Hall Plaza. Carefully was it lifted from the flag-draped army wagon and carried by soldiers up the steps and deposited between the front pillars in view of thousands of people who had assembled in City Hall Park to see this ancient relic and witness the one hundredth anniversary ceremonies.

At the top of the steps stretched a line of the Veteran Corps of Artillery in the uniform of 1812, which acted as guard of honor. Representatives of many patriotic and municipal societies had been invited to participate, and they occupied the City Hall steps. Some of these Societies were: Foreign Wars, Colonial Wars of the State of New York, American Wars, Society of the Cincinnati, N. Y. Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., St. Nicholas Society, Holland Society, N. Y. Historical Society, Society of May-

flower Descendants, L. I. Historical Society, Orders of Founders and Patriots of America, Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, City History Club, Colonial Dames of the State of New York, Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Cincinnati, Daughters of the Revolution, and the Art Commissions and Associations.

The flag was received by Col. John F. Byrne, commanding the Ninth Coast Defense Command, the successor to the Second Artillery which originally donated the flag to the City, and which was quite fittingly the escort on this occasion. The presentation speech was made by Lt. Col. H. M. Bankhead. Mayor John F. Hylan, in accepting it, said:

"We cannot have too many memorials commemorative of the most far-seeing of our early patriots who contributed so largely to the achievement of American independence and the founding of the glorious institutions which have been transmitted to us. This tattered standard, fragrant with Revolutionary memories, is gratefully received by the City of New York as the memento of a patriot and statesman whose greatness has defied the ravages of years, the greatest of Americans, the Father of our Country, General George Washington. When this precious relic is presented for public display it will at once become the Mecca of liberty-loving Americans, and ever remain a reverential shrine as long as life and memory are vouchsafed to man."

Then followed addresses by Hon. Henry H. Curran, president of the Borough of Manhattan, and Hon. Robert W. de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The history and association of this flag make it a *national* relic. It will be placed in the Armor Department of the Metropolitan Museum, where it will receive the just honor due to the only flag remaining used at Washington's inauguration.



CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Founder—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass.

National President—Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, 2110 O Street, Washington, D. C.

National Organizing Secretary—Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, 1767 P Street, Washington, D. C.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution was organized in 1895, and to date has approximately 17,000 members. All officers, State Directors and local Presidents are required to be members in good standing of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The official representative of the C.A.R. in each State is the State Director. All matters relating to the organization of local societies should be presented through and by its State Director to the National Organizing Secretary, for confirmation by the National Board. Where there is no State Director, application should be made direct to the National Organizing Secretary.

We feel it is so important for our children, descended from Revolutionary patriots, to know about their ancestors; to be taught patriotism and to be grouped together as true Americans that we urge Daughters of the American Revolution chapters to encourage the organization of Children of the American Revolution societies and thus prepare the children for future citizenship.

Girls who are Children of the American Revolution members and have reached the age of eighteen and boys who are twenty-one years old are granted transfers to the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution chapters without the regular initiation fee.

Annual dues in the Children of the American Revolution are fifty cents.

A campaign for 3,000 new members is now in progress.

LELIA D. EMIG,
National Organizing Secretary.

State Directors of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution are:

*Ariz., Mrs. C. H. Davidson, W. Jefferson St., Phoenix. Ark., Miss Stella P. Hardy, Batesville. Calif., Mrs. Theodore Gray, 2540 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley. Conn., Mrs. Frederick Bostwick, 220 Lawrence St., New Haven. Del., Mrs. John Kerr, The Charlotte, Wilmington. D. C., Mrs. Helen M. Stout, 2627 Adams Mill Road, Washington. Fla., Mrs. M. W. Carruth, 412 W. Lafayette St., Tampa. Ga., Mrs. John C. Sage, 295 Gordon St., Atlanta. Ill., Mrs. Lewis Barrack, Effingham. Ind., Mrs. John D. Johnson, 20 E. 18th St., Indianapolis. Iowa, Mrs. Ned Young, Ft. Dodge. Kan., Mrs. George S. Linscott, Holton. Md., Miss Virginia Taylor, 922 N. Charles St., Baltimore. Mass., Mrs. William Rand, 31 Parker St., Newton Center. Mich., Mrs. James C. McDowell, 68 Erskine St., Detroit. Minn., Mrs. W. T. Mooreheart, 216 Grove St., Mankato. Miss., Mrs. Sue Stuart Brame, 528 N. President St., Jackson. Mo., Mrs. Arch McGregor, Springfield. Mont. Mrs. H. G. McIntire, 719 Harrison Ave., Helena. Neb., Mrs. G. E. Mickel, 110 S. 51st St., Omaha. N. Mex., Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelder, 707 Bayard St., Silver City. N. J., Mrs. G. W. Yeandle, 4 E. High St., Bound Brook. N. Y., Mrs. John P. Mosher, 334 West Ave., Rochester. N. C., Mrs. Thomas McGee, Goldsboro. Ohio, Mrs. F. S. Hoskins, 1944 E. 66th St., Cleveland. Okla., Mrs. Lee Clinton, Tulsa. Ore., Mrs. A. H. Workman, Portland. Pa., Miss Emma Crowell, Oak Lane. S. C., Mrs. H. B. Carlisle, Spartanburg. S. D., Mrs. E. E. Maynard, 308 S. Summit St., Sioux Falls. Tenn., Mrs. W. M. Berry, 1355 Agnes Pl., Memphis. Tex., Mrs. J. C. Canty, 1117 Ave. I, Galveston. Va., Mrs. J. E. F. Cassell, Staunton. Wash., Mrs. Howard Hanson, Seattle. Wis., Mrs. Wilson Masden, 292 38th st., Milwaukee. Wyo., Mrs. B. B. Brooks, Casper. Cuba, Miss Mary Springer, 70 Linea St., Havana.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Pittsburgh Chapter (Pittsburgh, Pa.).
The unveiling of a bronze tablet in honor of Major Daniel Leet by the Pittsburgh Chapter took place on Flag Day, June 14, 1921, at Leetsdale, Pa.

We had the honor to have as our guest on this occasion the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

Leetsdale is a town on the edge of a large mill district, about thirteen miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the Ohio River. The town and borough are named in honor of Major Daniel Leet. His descendants have occupied many acres of this district since the time of the Revolution.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1921, the Pittsburgh Chapter journeyed to this spot and unveiled a tablet which occupies a prominent place on the front of the new schoolhouse. The removal of the veil was accomplished by two of Major Leet's descendants, Captain David Shields, a great-grandson and veteran of the Civil War, in his uniform of Union Blue, holding one cord, and Lieutenant Leet Bissell, a great-great-grandson, in the Khaki uniform of the World War, holding the other. At a signal from our Regent they both pulled the cords to withdraw the veil from their grandsire's tablet, on which were inscribed these words:

In Memory of Daniel Leet
Soldier and Patriot 1748-1830
Commissioned Surveyor 1769
by William and Mary College
Personal Friend and Assistant
to General Washington, who
Commissioned Him Major
in the Revolutionary Army
Quartermaster, Paymaster and
Brigade-Major in the Virginia Line
Staff Officer and Member of the
Commander-in-Chief's Official Army Family
With Washington at Trenton
at the Capture of the Hessians
and at Valley Forge
One of the First Justices of
the Washington County Courts

In 1782 in Command Under
Col. Crawford in the Sandusky
Expedition Against the Indians
Mentioned for Gallantry June Fourth and Fifth
The Borough of Leetsdale is a Small
Part of the Extensive Tract of
Land Owned by Daniel Leet
Erected by the Pittsburgh Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Te Deum Laudamus.

MARY B. CHESSE,
Historian.

Taliaferro Chapter (Georgetown, Ohio)
has a membership of thirty-seven members, eighteen being non-resident members. Seven members have been admitted during the year. The ten regular meetings constituting our Chapter year begin on Constitution Day, September 17th, which was celebrated at the home of our Historian in Russellville. The program was in keeping with the day, and copies of the Constitution were left to be placed in the public schools. The year closes June 14th.

A memorial service was held the first Sunday in June at the home of our Chaplain for our departed members. Taliaferro Chapter will make this a yearly custom.

We have given, for the best grade made in American history, to a pupil in the eighth grade of the Russellville High school, and a pupil in the graduating class of the Georgetown High school, each a \$5 gold piece. These were presented on the evening of Commencement. Twenty-five flag posters were placed in public schools, and the State Flag Law and Flag Code were published in county papers. A Boy Scout has been given charge of a flag placed on public school building by D.A.R., and instructed in his duties by the Flag Chairman. At the December meeting plans were formulated to celebrate the Pilgrim Tercentenary by instituting a campaign for new members. As a result six new members have been added to our roll and six others have papers pending.

A benefit movie was given under the auspices of the Chapter and, together with the sale of home-made candy, added \$87 to the exchequer.

We have given our annual contribution to a French orphan, \$36.50; the Berry school, \$10; the Hindman school, \$1; a Philippine scholarship, \$1; the Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, \$1; for Americanization work, \$12.75; also purchased \$75 worth of War Savings Stamps.

At our May meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. L. P. Pobst, Regent, and Mrs. S. Walker, Vice Regent, were re-elected; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Lieberman; Treasurer, Mrs. Gus Fisher; Registrar, Mrs. F. A. Spencer; Historian, Mrs. S. C. Gordon; Parliamentarian, Mrs. W. A. Waters; Chaplain, Mrs. J. W. McTamany; Flag Chairman, Mrs. Fred Vorder Bruegge, the last two also being re-elected.

Flag Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Jessie Thompson Wirwick. The devotional was led by the Chaplain. Mrs. Vorder Bruegge led in the new salute to the flag. "America," "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs added to the impressiveness of the occasion.

Mrs. Alice Criswell gave a talk on the life of Francis Scott Key, telling how and when he wrote the "Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Spencer gave a complete history of the origin and evolution of our flag. We had with us two new members, Mrs. M. Lizzie Campbell and Mrs. J. E. Neu, both responded very graciously to the welcome given them by the Regent. Our organizing Regent, Mrs. McTamany, brought with her a cousin, Mrs. Cochran, of Washington, D. C., who is also related to the ancestor for whom our Chapter is named. At the request of the Regent she gave a synopsis of her work in the D.A.R.

(Mrs. S. C.) OLIVIA MARSHALL GORDON,
Historian.

Francis Wallis Chapter (Cherrydale, Va.). On Saturday, June 18, 1921, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, "Ellenwood," Cherrydale, Va., an oak tree was planted for the Francis Wallis Chapter in honor of the Regent's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Wallis Schutt. This Chapter was organized in honor of Mrs. Schutt last February.

Rev. George C. Shears, rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church, opened the exercises with prayer, followed by the Salute to the Flag. A recitation of "Old Glory" was impressively given by Miss Eleanor Brooke Perry, Historian of the Chapter, and all sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Rev. Mr. Shears made a stirring address on the work awaiting the Daughters of the American Revolution, and paid a beautiful tribute to the life and character of Mrs.

Schutt. Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair, State Regent of the District of Columbia, gave a most interesting talk on "Americanization" and the work being carried on by the chapters in different parts of that city.

A beautiful poem composed for the occasion by Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard, President of the National Pen League and International Literary Association, entitled "Trees and a Life" was read by Mrs. Stoddard. This was in memory of the first memorial tree-planting in Virginia to those who lost their lives in the war, it being planted in honor of Mrs. Schutt's grandson, Frederick Wallis Schutt, U. S. N., on May 25, 1919. Following this, the Regent, Mrs. Wallis, told briefly of Lieutenant Francis Wallis and his part in the Revolution, and spoke feelingly of the noble character of her mother as an example for present day emulation.

A recitation of Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" was given by Wallis Schutt, grandson of Mrs. Schutt, and the exercises closed with prayer by Mr. Shears.

Five new members were sworn in and presented with flags.

(Mrs. THOMAS SMYTHE) ELLEN S. WALLIS,
Regent.

Captain William Hendricks Chapter (Marion, Ohio). Our Regent, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, started the year in September by giving a lovely luncheon for the Chapter at her beautiful country home. We have held ten regular meetings, five meetings of the Board of Management and many meetings of the various committees.

Mrs. Warren G. Harding is a distinguished member of our Chapter, while the names of twenty more have been acted upon. Eight of these go in on verified records; we have placed the names in our new Year-book, and when the papers have been returned this will raise our membership to sixty-eight. We have twelve organizing members, twenty-five charter, one life (Mrs. Harding), and five non-resident.

The Chapter has met all obligations, both national and state, and voted appropriations for the following purposes. Immigrants' Manual Painting and Fountain, \$36; Schauffer Training school, \$25; Martha Berry school, \$1; Philippine scholarship, \$1; Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, \$1; Guernsey scholarship, \$3; Caroline Scott Memorial, \$50; City School Nurse Fund, \$50.

The Chapter was represented at the State Conference at Toledo by the Regent, Vice Regent and three other members, and at the Continental Congress by the Regent and the second Vice Regent.

The work of the Committee on Revolutionary soldiers' graves has progressed rapidly during

the year, and the records of eight soldiers buried within the county have been verified. The names of these men are Nathaniel Wyatt, Frazer Gray, James Swinnerton, Barnabas Otis, Ebenezer Ballentine, Joshua Van Fleet, Joseph Gillette and Andrew Hyde. On the same lot where James Swinnerton is buried, in beautiful Brush Ridge Cemetery, seven miles north of Marion, are the graves of Major Samuel N. Titus, veteran of the Civil War, and Major Fred Swinnerton Titus, second lieutenant in the Spanish-American War and captain in the World War. These three soldiers are the great-grandfather, father and brother of Katherine Titus Baumert, a member of our Chapter. Thirteen of our members have relatives who served in the World War, and the work of collecting these records is nearing completion.

The MAGAZINE Chairman reports thirty-two subscriptions up to the present time to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. At a meeting of the Board of Management our Constitution and By-laws were revised and the Chapter has had a number printed in booklet form and one placed in the hands of each member. We have also had a copy of the Flag Code framed and hung in the Public Library.

In February we entertained about three hundred guests at a reception. The table in the dining-room had as a centerpiece a miniature *Mayflower* on a mirror banked with ferns. Music added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

On Flag Day, our annual guest day, a garden party was given at the home of Mrs. Alice Conklin McMurray. Mr. Bradford Hunt, of New York, sang several selections, among them Kipling's "Recessional." Mrs. Florence Shaw Rutherford, a member of our Chapter, sang "Stand Up, America" and "A Song to the Flag."

A luncheon, charming in all its appointments, was also given by Mrs. Harriett Webb McMurray, our organizing and honorary Regent, in honor of our Regent, Mrs. Robinson, and including all officers of the Chapter. Armistice Day was fittingly celebrated by a musical program. Some very interesting papers have been read on the topic for the year, which was "The Eve of the Revolution."

Our Chapter is justly proud of the spirit of harmony which has always been its keynote, and every member wishes heartily to cooperate with our able Regent in good work for the coming year.

(MRS. FRED) GRACE G. HOCH,
Historian.

Enid Chapter (Enid, Okla.). The unveiling of the marker at Government Springs Park

by the members of Enid Chapter took place on July 4, 1921. The program was opened by invocation by the Rev. A. G. Smith, pastor of the Central Christian Church of Enid, after which the speaker of the morning, Judge J. B. Cullison, was introduced by the Regent, Mrs. John Curran. Judge Cullison spoke at length of the work being accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and he also gave a brief history of the park. Following Judge Cullison's speech, the Woman's Relief Corps gave



BOULDER UNVEILED BY MEMBERS OF ENID CHAPTER AT GOVERNMENT SPRINGS PARK, OKLAHOMA, JULY 4, 1921.

an impressive Flag drill. Troop 1 of the Girl Scouts sang a group of scout songs, while the Boy Scout Band furnished the music. Miss Margaret Kruse and Miss Margaret Krantz unveiled the marker.

The marker, in the form of a huge boulder, bears the following inscription: "Government Springs, a camping place on the Old Chisholm Trail, Before and after 1865; erected by the Enid Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, July 4, 1921." Below is written: "Though the pathfinders die, the paths remain open."

It was through the generosity of the Pellow Brothers, of the Granite Monument Works, Granite, Oklahoma, that the Daughters were able to obtain such a beautiful marker. Mrs. Carl Kruse and Mrs. John Curran as representatives of the D.A.R., selected the boulder with the assistance of Charlie Campbell, a former resident of Enid, who now resides at Granite. After the marker arrived in Enid, the Pellow Brothers took it in charge and placed it at the entrance of the park at their own expense.

In addition, a beautiful flag staff has been placed south of the marker, which was given by V. E. Bolen. It stands fifty-two feet above the ground and is placed in a seven foot concrete foundation. The flag was donated by John R. Clover, of Enid.

Havana Chapter (Vedado, Havana). The first social meeting of the season was celebrated by the Havana Chapter at the residence of U. S. Vice Consul Springer on December 8, 1920.

The Historian, Miss Ines Virginia Springer, had prepared an interesting program and propounded three historical queries. The prize was awarded to the Secretary, Mrs. Edward Gibson Harris, and consisted of the Regent's last work, "Dolly Madison." Copies of the "Apostrophe to the Flag," by Maria Sanford, delivered before the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, April 19, 1920, were given as souvenirs to members and guests. The Registrar, Mrs. Adolf Horn, read a paper entitled, "The Wives of the Presidents of the United States."

On Washington's Birthday a social meeting was held at the residence of the Regent, Miss Springer. The souvenirs were cards with a picture of George Washington and of Fort Washington at Washington Heights.

The annual prize for the best essay on George Washington was won by Miss Elvira de la Vega, the twelve-year-old daughter of the Cuban Minister to Argentina, who is a student at the Cathedral School in the Vedado. The Salute to the Flag was rendered in a spirited manner by both the American and Cuban pupils.

Marion Field in the name of the Cathedral School, thanked the Regent for having selected their school for the annual George Washington prize. An excellent program was ended by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Bayames Hymn." Dean Myers, of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, pronounced the benediction. And all withdrew, greatly pleased with the patriotic spirit evinced by the teachers and pupils.

This was the ninth year the Chapter awarded

the George Washington prize on our national holiday.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER,
Regent.

Major Hugh Moss Chapter (Modesto, Calif.). Our membership is complete, and our meetings have been filled with interest and pleasure, the distinctive social meetings of the year being held on Washington's Birthday and Flag Day.

Our observance of Washington's Birthday in 1920 was the customary annual Colonial breakfast. This was also the last official meeting of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Katherine Evans, who was soon to leave for Washington as our delegate to Continental Congress, Mrs. Mary Sanders presented her, in behalf of the Chapter, with a basket of beautiful spring flowers, at the same time expressing the feelings of all present when she spoke of the faithful and sincere work of Mrs. Evans as Regent.

An issue of the New York Herald (Paris Edition), was brought to the meeting, which contained an account of the ceremonies held in Paris by resident Americans in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, when they gathered around his statue in one of the public squares and paid gracious homage to his memory. Among the many flowers and wreaths of greenery reverently placed that day on the base of the monument, was a bunch of violets presented in the name of Major Hugh Moss Chapter, D.A.R. For this distinction we are indebted to Mrs. Georgia Ferris, one of our members, then sojourning in France.

The first serious work of the year was the compiling of the Honor Roll by the Historian. This roll contains fourteen names, and the war record of each is given in detail and will be carefully preserved.

In June, 1920, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Estella F. Smith; Vice Regent, Mrs. Georgia M. Ferris; Recording Secretary, Miss Wilma McFarland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Blanche L. Steele; Treasurer, Mrs. Mabel P. Stone; Registrar, Mrs. Genevieve E. Cressey; Historian, Mrs. Ella G. Chamberlain.

The following is a list of our principal accomplishments:

Contributed to the Tomasee Industrial school, \$10; contributed to the aid fund of an ex-service man, \$10; to the Herbert Hoover Near East Relief Fund, \$55; to the Chinese Relief Fund, \$10.

We have placed in the public schools 250 American Creed Cards and we have given a gold medal to the eighth grade pupil who received the highest marks in American history.

We have met all our small obligations to the "Memorial to the Mayflower Mothers," the painting of the ship *Mayflower*, the International College and the Manual on Americanization.

The end of the war found us with a depleted treasury as the result of our war activities, but while meeting every demand with all possible generosity, by conserving our resources reasonably, we find an encouraging balance in the treasury, and are hoping to be able to meet all future obligations and to undertake some new work along the line of our society's regular activities.

(MRS.) ELLA GILKEY CHAMBERLAIN,
Historian.

The Arkadelphia Chapter (Arkadelphia, Ark.). The Arkadelphia Chapter, organized in 1916, always observes Flag Day; the Flag Day Committee is appointed at the first meeting in September in order that there may be ample time in which to prepare a suitable program which will do honor to the occasion.

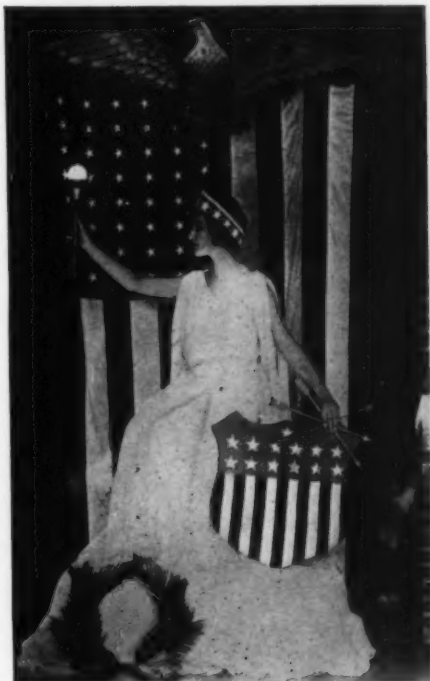
The program for June 14, 1921, was unusually impressive and instructive, much time and thought having been given as to the choice of speakers and musicians, and to decorating and costuming. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Dougald McMillan, at 8.00 P.M. On the lawn, directly in front of the entrance, chairs were placed for the large audience, facing the beautifully decorated porch, which was an improvised stage, fitted up with roll curtains and stage lights. The town orchestra furnished excellent music while the audience assembled.

The meeting was called to order by a bugle call by Dougald McMillan, Jr., after which he escorted the Chaplain, Mrs. J. J. Kress, from the front row of seats up the steps to the stage, and presented her with Old Glory. Mrs. Kress gave the formal salute, took the flag and signaled the audience to stand as they pledged anew the impressive Allegiance to the Flag on this occasion of the 145th birthday of the Star Spangled Banner. Dr. C. E. Dickens led in prayer, after which all joined in singing "America." Mrs. J. B. Moore, Regent, presided graciously, gave greetings and read a beautiful tribute to the flag—the one written by Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Mayor of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. James Flanagan sang "An Old Fashioned Garden." Miss Ladosca Jones held a large U. S. flag as she gave the popular reading, "Your Flag and My Flag," accompanied by the piano and violin.

The address of the evening was then delivered by the Rev. J. V. Johnson. His talk was patriotic and forceful, explanatory of the flag

as a symbol of all that is best in America and the duty of every citizen toward it, in reverence and in deed, upholding the ideals for which it stands.

Historic tableaux or living pictures furnished the second part of the program. Each picture was preceded by a short talk or explanation as to the time and circumstances of the event, as well as the name of the artist. While the poses were being held colored lights were burned



MISS ELIZABETH SLOAN AS "AMERICA" IN THE HISTORICAL TABLEAUX HELD BY THE ARKADELPHIA CHAPTER ON FLAG DAY, JUNE 14, 1921.

and appropriate music was played. The first tableau was the Indian princess Pocahontas, charmingly impersonated by Miss Elizabeth Graves, while "Red Wing" was softly played on the piano. The next three group-tableaux were posed from the historic paintings by J. L. G. Ferris. Colored prints of these paintings came out in the *Ladies' Home Journal* a few years ago, which were copied as nearly as possible in color, style of dress, pose, and furnishings. The second pose was "John Alden and Priscilla," by Mr. Jo Sloan and Miss Emma Doane. A Revolutionary spinning-wheel was used in this picture, as it was impossible to pro-

cure one of earlier date. "Betsy Ross Making the First U. S. Flag" was the next picture, which was posed by Mrs. Jack Ross as Betsy Ross, and Mr. James Flanagin as Washington. The fourth was "Washington Bidding Farewell to his Mother" by Mr. James Flanagin and his mother, Mrs. Duncan Flanagin. The last picture, and perhaps the most beautiful was "America," posed by Miss Elizabeth Sloan, granddaughter of the Regent. The accompanying picture shows the pose with the electric torch of Liberty. At the close of the program brick ice cream and cakes were served.

(MRS. THOMAS) ANNA LUMPKIN SLOAN,
Historian.

The Golden Spike Chapter (Ogden, Utah) was organized in October, 1919. The year 1919 was the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, and on May 10th of that year, 1869, the Golden Spike was driven at Corinne, Utah, a small town near Ogden, which connected the East with the West. In commemoration of this—the most important railroad wedding in the world—the Golden Spike Celebration was held in Ogden May 9, and 10, 1919. As this was the year of the organization of our Chapter we selected this name.

On September 23, 1920, a State Conference for Utah was organized in Salt Lake City, which included the Golden Spike Chapter of Ogden, and the Spirit of Liberty Chapter of Salt Lake City, with Mrs. George H. Dern, of Salt Lake City, as State Regent.

On March 29, 1921, the First State Conference convened in Ogden, at the Weber Club, with Mrs. Frank N. Bletcher, of the Golden Spike Chapter, as hostess.

On April 5, 1921, an oratorical contest was held at the new Central Junior High school, in Ogden, when the Golden Spike Chapter awarded two prizes of \$15 and \$10, respectively, to high school students for the best oration on some patriotic subject, the students choosing their own subjects. The subject of the first prize was "The Adjusted Compensation Bill," and of the second prize, "Theodore Roosevelt."

Eleven War Record blanks have been distributed among our members, to be filed with the Smithsonian Institute.

Our membership to date is thirty-one, with twenty-eight applications yet to be completed.

We meet the second Friday of each month, opening with prayer, singing "America," followed by the Salute to the Flag. After the business session a short program is given and refreshments served by the hostess. The Chapter board of management meets a half hour previous to the regular meeting. In the pro-

gram outlines we have included the study of history.

On May 12, 1921, new officers were elected to succeed those elected at the organization meeting, Mrs. Arthur D. Barber succeeding Mrs. John Edward Carver as Regent.

NAN A. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Nathaniel Greene Chapter (Greenville, S. C.). The year just ending has been the banner year in the Chapter's history, having led all Chapters in the State in membership (representing \$2000) in Chapter Foundership for Tomassee, South Carolina's D.A.R. Industrial School in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Credit for this is due Mrs. John Carey, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and to her Tomassee quilt.

It was decided to send this quilt to Tomassee to be kept there. The quilt is a copy of one of the quaint patchwork designs of by-gone days; the colors are deep blue and white, making a most attractive covering. Mrs. Carey hopes it to be the cornerstone of the Arts and Crafts Building; these quilts are to be made by the Chapter, each member making a square and getting interested members to cover the squares with twenty-five cent pieces. The Chapter raised \$114 on its quilt; one member, Mrs. Frank Martin, getting \$31 in 25-cent pieces. The money for these founderships was raised by bridge tournaments, a sale of flowers and shirts, etc. The Chapter also contributed \$10 to Georgetown Industrial school, \$5 to the French orphans, and paid \$1 per capita on seventy-five members for the Liberty Loan, thus acquiring a place on the State Honor Roll. We aided the Red Cross in the sale of Anti-Tuberculosis Christmas seals, taking in on that day \$145.42.

Nathaniel Greene Chapter was the first in the State to celebrate Flag Day. This year the program was unusually interesting. The opening number was the song "America," after which every one present responded with a quotation relating to the flag, followed by the Salute to the Flag. The Regent then explained the origin of Flag Day. The feature of the afternoon was a scholarly and patriotic address by Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, President of Furman University. In his address Dr. McGlothlin paid a beautiful tribute to George Washington, William Pitt, LaFayette, and Arthur Balfour, the latter during the recent war having made a pilgrimage from England to Mt. Vernon for the purpose of placing a wreath on Washington's grave.

Two recommendations of the Regent were unanimously passed upon: first, that a letter be written to Mrs. Duvall, retiring State Regent.

thanking her for many kindnesses, and expressing regret at her leaving us; second, another letter to Mrs. Cain, incoming State Regent pledging to her our loyalty and support in her administration.

The Chapter has eighty-three members.
(Mrs.) MARIE GILREATH RICHARDSON,
Regent.

Susquehanna Chapter (Clearfield, Pa.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on the evening of June 21st at "Wayside," the beautiful home of Mrs. Frank B. Reed on Old Town Road. The house and grounds, lavishly decorated with flags and flowers, made a perfect setting for such an occasion and Master Fred B. Reed, Jr., a diminutive George Washington in complete Colonial costume, greeted the guests at the door as they arrived.

The Chapter, which was formed in March, 1896, through the earnest efforts of Mrs. A. B. Weaver, its first Regent, has expanded from an original membership of 14 to a flourishing organization of 73 names upon its roll, and a record of patriotic service both locally and throughout the State of which its founder may well be proud.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Brookville, Vice President General, and Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, State Regent of Pennsylvania, were the honor guests.

Mrs. J. Frank Snyder, Regent of the Chapter, welcomed the visitors, brief but entertaining responses coming from Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Sparks, and Mrs. J. P. O'Loughlin, Vice Regent of the Chapter.

Miss Virginia Bigler, Corresponding Secretary, read a number of communications from various absent "Daughters." Among these letters was a graceful message from Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, a former State Regent and Vice President General. Much of the Chapter's success is due to the unflagging interest and whole-hearted devotion of Mrs. Patton, and it was deeply regretted that she was unable to be present to take a leading part in its anniversary celebration.

Following the preliminary formalities the "Marseillaise" was sung by Mrs. E. C. Reeve and the Chapter and its guests were delightfully entertained by a one-act play entitled "George Washington's First Defeat." The three members of the cast, Miss Laura Fulford, Mrs. G. B. Reed and Mrs. E. C. Reeve, acquitted themselves admirably, and amply deserved the generous applause which greeted their interpretation of the spirited dialogue.

Refreshments, plentiful and palatable, of which the crowning feature was a sumptuous cake radiant with the glow of twenty-five

candles, brought a highly successful birthday party to a close.

JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK,
Historian.

Chief Taughannock Chapter, (Trumansburg, N. Y.) began a series of social gatherings on November 16th, with Mrs. Anna Staples as Organizing Regent. On January 15th, we held our organization meeting. Mrs. Charles W. Nash, New York State Regent, was with us and outlined the duties and responsibilities of the officers. Another guest at this meeting was Mrs. Theron C. Brown, a past Regent of the Gan-e-o-diga Chapter, who presented us with a gavel. It is to her untiring efforts that we owe our initial enthusiasm. We had twenty-two names on our organization papers; in addition to these, there were several accredited members who were not present. We think about thirty-three papers have been accepted, and over seventy papers have been sent to Washington. Three of these are real granddaughters. We were represented at the 30th Continental Congress by our Regent, Mrs. Staples, who gave an interesting report at our May meeting. The large membership in a village of only 1200 inhabitants can be partially accounted for. This section, opened up by Sullivan's army in 1779, was later surveyed into lots of 600 acres each and became a military tract. This tract was largely taken by Revolutionary soldiers, who received grants of land in lieu of bounties. Many of our members are descendants of these first settlers, some still living on the farms developed by their ancestors.

A short distance from Trumansburg is a deep ravine and waterfall, the highest sheer fall east of the Rockies. This is known as Taughannock, and is noted alike to the tourist, the geologist and the geographer. Taughannock is situated in the heart of the territory occupied by the Cayuga Indians when the Iroquois Confederacy was at the height of its power. The name, curiously, is a Delaware name meaning "the great fall in the woods." It was the name of a race of chieftains who ruled the Delawares long before they were overthrown by the Iroquois. In time a controversy arose between the Governor of Pennsylvania and some remaining Delaware chiefs over the transfer of land. When the Iroquois were appealed to in order to settle the dispute, Canassatego, a chief of the Onondagas, was sent to Philadelphia with the decision. He denounced the Delawares with taunts and rebukes and commanded them to deliver the land to the white people. A young chief of the ancient line of Taughannock who was in the company was roused to vengeance by the sarcastic, haughty scorn of the Onondaga chief. He collected a

small band of warriors and traveled with them through mountains and forests to raid the canton of the Cayugas, one of the strongest of the Six Nations. Avoiding some of the larger Indian settlements, these warriors reached the country between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Here they met resistance from a small community, the Ganunguenguch (Senecayuga). This was the name of the chief, the settlement, the people, the stream and the falls. When the Ganunguenguch found themselves unable to stop Chief Taughannock, they sent messengers to their friends and allies. Assistance gathered from all sides, even Chief Canassatego from the Onondago country, helped to push the Delawares back. They were driven to the stream and down the left bank to the falls. Here the last encounter took place. Young Chief Taughannock and his band fought desperately, but were finally overpowered; not, however, until he had killed Chief Ganunguenguch and revenged himself on Canassatego. Tradition says that Taughannock was tortured on the brink of the falls—but sang his death song, defied his tormentors, rejoiced that he had killed so many enemies, and died with a bravery as savage as that of his torturers. He and most of his followers were thrown over the precipice which still bears his name—a Delaware name in the heart of the conqueror's country.

FLORENCE KING,
Historian.

Milford Chapter (Milford, N. H.). In April, a talk was given by Mrs. Herbert Gurney on the thrift question. It was on "How to Spend the Family Income." The presence of many guests as well as D.A.R. members, showed that the interest was shared. In May, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General of Massachusetts, and our District Superintendent of schools, gave constructive talks on Americanization.

During the year 1920, the following contributions were made. Thirty-six dollars for French orphan for one year; \$15 for Near East relief; \$50 scholarship to the American International College.

Following the annual custom of the Chapter, the graves of Revolutionary soldiers were decorated on Memorial Day. This means care in several cemeteries that lie far apart. Seven yards are visited each year.

The June meeting was an all-day gathering at the home of Mrs. Nellie Jennison. There was much interesting business attended to, and the new officers were inaugurated. A little play and several songs were in the afternoon's program and the Chapter separated to convene

in October (1920) for a birthday party on the Chapter's twenty-fifth anniversary.

We gave as birthday gifts \$100 to the Foundership Fund to the Industrial School at Tomasee, and \$50 to the American International College. The Tomasee gift was made in the name of the founder of the Milford Chapter, D.A.R., Mrs. Susan A. Bartlett. Our hostesses were Mrs. Clara Patch and her niece, Miss Annabell Secombe. A stimulating talk was given by Mr. Charles W. Tobey on the "Challenge of Today to American Women."

The new officers are Mrs. Grace M. Rotch, Regent; Miss Fanny S. Guild, Vice Regent; Mrs. Gertrude G. Wilkins, Treasurer; Mrs. Louise R. Powers, Secretary.

In November, 1920, we celebrated the Tercentenary with an address by the Rev. Charles A. Reese on our "Pilgrim and Puritan Ancestry." Old hymns were sung by the Chapter; old time dainties were served. Old time dresses of the Puritan fashion were worn, and it was a profitable meeting, socially and spiritually.

Another interesting meeting was one held in December and devoted to "The Mountain Whites." Appeal was made for "Lisbeth" by Miss Berry, of the Berry school, and the result of that appeal was a gift of \$10 sent to aid that little helpless child. Dialect poems were read by several members, and a description of the mountain music written by Winifred Kirkland opened the program. The history of the dollars saved in various ways by members was told brightly, and netted us \$45 for the work planned at the October meeting.

Valiant service was given on "Doughnut Day." We think of setting a brass plate into the floor commemorating the patience, courage and fortitude of the women who fried and sold doughnuts that day.

In January, a public meeting was held and all women's organizations were especially invited and did attend to hear Mr. Maro Brooks on "America for Americans." He talked on the new school law and the necessity of such a law as the one now being tried out. He spoke of the need of the true spirit of America in dealing with aliens and our own countrymen as well.

We have held a well patronized food sale and added enough money to pay the 25 cents per capita tax for the Manual for Foreign Women.

GRACE M. ROTCH,
Regent.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.). This Chapter reports a membership of 220, with seven papers in Washington. On December 7th, the Chapter will mark its twenty-third birthday. Meetings have been held on the third

Friday of each month from September to May, inclusive.

Funds have been distributed as follows:

Americanization (Mrs. John M. Stein), \$4; Stille Testimonial, \$5; support of French orphan, \$36.50; support of one Armenian child, \$60; Boy Scout flags, \$50; Meade Post Memorial Day, \$15; Lora Haines Cook scholarship, \$5; Girl Scout Fund, \$10; Pennsylvania Branch Shut In Society, \$5; Navy Yard Christmas, \$5; Martha Berry school, \$50; Sarah Thatcher Guernsey scholarship, \$25; Americanization Committee, Germantown, \$10; Immigrant Manual Fund, \$53.75; painting for War Museum, Paris, \$22.10; memorial to Pilgrim mothers, \$55.25; Near East relief (No. 4679), \$60.

Various members of the Chapter have engaged in the following post-war activities: Red Cross work, general; Red Cross work, home service; Child Welfare work; Municipal Court Work; Housing; Salvation Army drive for funds.

Our Service Flag at this date has forty patriots to its credit. A letter from the French orphan adopted by the Chapter was read at the September meeting, its quaint, stilted language of grateful appreciation being very appealing. The history of the Chapter to date has been written by Mrs. H. H. Fisher, Honorary Historian.

Committee chairmen have read papers at Chapter meetings on Patriotic Education, Desecration of the Flag, Old Trails, Philippines scholarship, Conservation, Preservation of Historic Spots.

An effort has been made to have well-known speakers address the members on subjects approved by the National and State Societies, as follows: "Women in War Work," Mrs. E. A. Cassavant, in charge of the Aircraft Factory at League Island and Club Editor of Philadelphia Record; "Conservation and Future Foods," Mrs. Nevada D. Hitchcock, State Chairman, Home Economics of the National League of Women's Service; "Women's Service," Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, widow of the reform Mayor of Philadelphia and well known throughout the U. S. as a leader in women's works; "Americanization," Mrs. George P. White, State Treasurer, D.A.R.; "Y.M.C.A. Work in France," Mr. John L. Craig.

During Continental Congress week in Washington last year, "The American's Creed" was shown upon the screen in several moving picture houses through the courtesy of Mr. A. J. Van Buren, of the Timely Films Company, Inc., of New York. The Quaker City Chapter records this as its greatest work during the year 1920. Through its Chairman of Committee on Patri-

otic Education, Mrs. John J. Stein, three slides, supplied by the National Committee, were procured. Thus armed, Mrs. Stein, on March 15th, visited Philadelphia's leading "movie" theatre and was directed to the office of Mr. F. W. Buhler, of the Stanley Booking Agency, who became enthusiastic over her plan. Through Mr. Buhler, Mrs. Stein was placed in communication with Mr. Van Buren, who wrote that it was "a privilege and honor to send this Creed, like a good sermon, all over the nation to assist in the making of thorough Americans." With fine spirit and generosity the films were made without cost to the Quaker City Chapter and sent broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the United States on the Stanley and Keith circuits.

The Chapter is still "carrying on" its campaign, and acknowledges with grateful thanks all who have so nobly assisted.

Mrs. JOSEPH M. CALEY,
Regent.

Mt. Sterling Chapter (Mt. Sterling, O.). The year's work began October 10, 1920, with an Autumn luncheon at the country home of Mrs. Arthur Dunlap. Our Chapter numbers 107, with six applications before the National Board.

We have seventeen subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The Chapter contributed \$50 to Schauffer school; \$1 per capita was given to Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial scholarship, Philippine scholarship and Epiphany Mission; a Chapter member gave \$10 towards Americanization work, and \$10 was given to the Washington Memorial. Twenty-five cents per capita was sent to help defray the expense of "Manual for Immigrants to the United States." The latter part of March Mrs. C. A. Holton, of London Chapter, accompanied by a little mountain girl, gave a talk on Pine Mountain schools; \$35 was given this school.

January 3, 1921, the Chapter presented a birthday cake decorated with one hundred blue and buff candles, to Mr. John Durham on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The cake, which had three layers, was baked by Miss Myrtle Young. Mr. Durham is the grandson of John Durham, a young musician of North Carolina during the Revolutionary War, and a soldier from Virginia during the War of 1812. He was born five years before our town was founded, so remembers this community from its infancy.

Mount Sterling Chapter placed a bronze marker upon the grave of John Durham, the grandfather, who is buried in a country burying ground in Pickaway County, Ohio. Martha

Durham Walters, a daughter of Mr. Durham, was a charter member of Mount Sterling Chapter.

On February 22nd, a community meeting, largely attended, was held. On June 14, 1921, the Chapter members and their families celebrated Flag Day and our sixteenth anniversary with a picnic at the country home of Mrs. R. Tipton Dennis.

STELLA MILLER,
Historian.

Kinnikinnik Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.). Kinnikinnik Chapter has had a successful year under the leadership of Mrs. Justus R. Friedline, Regent.

The first meeting of the year, on October 9th, was a luncheon given at the Elks' Club House, at which a group of the members entertained the entire Chapter. Mrs. Russell Hunter acted as toastmistress and toasts were responded to by Mrs. W. H. R. Stote; State Regent, Mrs. Justus R. Friedline, Regent; Mrs. Frank L. Stevens, Mrs. Robert B. Wolf, and by Mrs. Edward L. Preston.

At the November meeting an interesting talk on "Social Life in China," was given by Clarence K. Young, an honor student sent by the Chinese Government to Colorado Springs. "American Wit and Humor," by Mrs. Russell P. Hunter, was a feature of the December meeting. Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge read a paper entitled "Colorado Pioneer Days," at the January meeting.

The play, "Betty's Ancestors," given on February 22nd, was a joint celebration of the Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnik Chapters. The members were assisted by several from the James Noble Chapter of the C.A.R., and critics considered it one of the best amateur plays ever held in the city.

In March, Kinnikinnik and Zebulon Pike Chapters entertained the State Conference.

A framed copy of the Constitution was given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club on Constitution Day. Editorials were given in the local papers, and the public schools, Boy and Girl Scouts, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. were asked to observe the day by suitable programs.

In the Community Celebration of the Tercentenary Landing of the Pilgrims, a group of our daughters in Colonial costume gave the Salute to the Flag.

On Flag Day, Kinnikinnik Chapter and the James Noble Chapter, C.A.R., enjoyed a picnic luncheon in Monument Valley Park, which was followed by an appropriate program, the leading feature of which was the "History of the Flag," read by Dr. Fred Staff.

On July 4th Kinnikinnik and Zebulon Pike Chapters joined forces and served ice cream and

cake at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening. A musical program was given in the afternoon.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Preston has given a series of six talks on United States History at the regular Chapter meetings. The leading musicians of the city have contributed to our pleasure at these meetings.

During the year the following gifts and contributions have been reported: \$50 for a scholarship in the International College at Springfield; five cents per capita toward the Guernsey scholarship has been paid; a payment of sixty cents per capita for the Manual for Immigrants, the "Fountain," and the "Painting"; \$10 for milk for underfed children in the schools; \$20 toward the Pueblo relief fund.

At this date, July 1, 1921, the Chapter has a total of 101 members.

(MRS.) MARGARET ANDERSON,
Historian.

John Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Mass.) has had a year of activity and accomplishment and has responded to all calls from the National Society and for State work. It has admitted twenty-five associate members, chiefly regents or ex-officers of other chapters, who bring to the meetings valuable contributions regarding the work in their respective chapters.

In the Fall of 1920 at the suggestion of the Regent, it was voted to present its relics relating to the Revolutionary or Colonial period to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall, and the Regent took these to the Continental Congress in April. They included a cane made of wood from the ship *Alliance*, built by Congress and once a part of the fleet of John Paul Jones. The cane, made in Essex, where the ship was launched, was presented to Captain Shillaber, who in turn presented it to his brother, P. B. Shillaber, who willed it to his family, a member of which presented it to Miss Brazier. She gave it to the Chapter. Among other relics are buttons worn on a naval officer's coat in 1776; replica of the bronze medal given to Jones by Congress in recognition of his nine years' service without pay; a piece of the Charter Oak; nails from Faneuil Hall; and a piece of oakum from the Constitution.

Several open meetings of a patriotic nature have been held with many guests. Annually the Chapter contributes to the International College at Springfield, Mass. Its membership is small, several residing in distant States, but has increased in numbers during the past six months. During the World War the Regent sent more than 5,000 Books of Cheer for the very ill in the hospitals in France and elsewhere, and she still continues that work for the Army of Occu-

pation in Germany. She gave one hour to the making of each book, and has received countless letters of appreciation from army and navy men of several nationalities. A framed certificate was presented to her signed by former President Wilson and heads of the Red Cross, as this work was unique. She was made honorary member of one of the American Legion posts of Boston. Other members contributed along lines where service counted.

The Chapter has several honorary members, the latest being Mrs. Warren G. Harding, who has sent a letter of appreciation. On this list are Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Librarian General; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. William Cumming Story, and Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, present State Regent. The Chapter was formed on Flag Day, 1898, but was re-named and reorganized in 1907, changing its name from Paul Jones to John Paul Jones.

MARION HOWARD BRAZIER,
Historian.

Ladies of the Lake Chapter (Spirit Lake, Iowa) has a membership of fifty-seven. We have taken in six new members this year—four by application and two by transfer.

We keep our official magazine in the Public Library. Five members take the **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**.

We sent \$100 to Tomasee Industrial school for Foundership fund, in memory of our deceased members. We sent clothing and shoes to Piney Woods school.

The most important social event of the year was the luncheon given by our Chapter in honor of our State Regent, Mrs. Frederick E. Frisbie, and our State Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh S. Greig, at the home of our Regent, Mrs. John H. Deibner. Mrs. Frisbie gave a splendid talk on the work of our organization.

We sent \$2.25 to the Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee, and we have offered \$7 in cash prizes to the pupils in our high school and in junior high school for the best original plays laid in the time of the Revolution.

Last Decoration Day our Chapter helped decorate the graves of the old soldiers and the veterans of the World War. Every Memorial Day our Chapter gives a dinner to all of the Old Soldiers, their wives and widows.

Our Chapter signed the State flag resolutions and had them signed by the War Mothers and the Service Star Legion and sent to our Senator and Representative.

To make money for our year's work, we put on the New England play "Shore Acres" at the movie theatre, at which we cleared \$110. Shortly before Christmas we had a Japanese exhibit and sale, invited our friends and served

tea and wafers. We are planning now to have a sale of baskets, coverlets and rugs from Hindman Industrial school, as well as chairs and stools from the Frenchberg school.

(Mrs. J. H.) MAUDE B. DEIBNER,
Regent.

The Governor William Paca Chapter (Bel Air, Md.) bears the name of Maryland's son, William Paca, born in Harford County, October 31, 1740, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Maryland, and at the time of his death, Judge of the District Court of Maryland. Organized September 13, 1916, with 12 loyal charter members, the Chapter has grown to an active one of 30 members, and now offers its first report to the Magazine.

The Chapter's first work was to erect a suitable enclosure for the preservation of a boulder on the Post Road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, marking the spot on which stood the old Court House of Harford County, Md. Here the resolution known as the "Bush Declaration" was signed March 22, 1775. The next work was to present a large American flag to the county's own Co. D, 1st Md. Regiment, Maryland National Guard. Garments have been made by the members for the French, Red Cross and Near East Committees. Forty-five dollars have been contributed for the Belgium Relief and a donation made to the Tilloloy Fund.

Many members subscribe to the **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**, and a yearly subscription is given to the Harford County Public Library, thus placing the Society's official publication in the hands of the public.

During the past year the Chapter's work progressed under what might be termed four definite lines: Educational, benevolent, historical, and patriotic. Contributions have been made to the Elizabeth Guernsey scholarship, the Maryland State scholarship at Springfield for the education of an Italian girl; fund for D.A.R. work among the aliens; \$5 gold piece was presented for the best essay on Americanization written by a senior high school scholar in the county; \$10 to the Near East fund; \$5 to the State Bed at the University of Maryland Hospital.

George Washington's Birthday was observed, and on this occasion the Chapter announced its purpose of erecting a memorial tablet to the boys of Harford County who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

L. GOLDIE M. SMITH,
Historian.

Commodore Richard Dale Chapter (Albany, Ga.). The April meeting of the Chap-

ter was held at the home of Mrs. M. M. Shaw, with Mesdames George Gardiner and J. P. Champion as joint hostesses. The meeting marked the first birthday anniversary of this Chapter, and the birthday idea was emphasized by each member bringing a penny for every mile-stone passed in her own life. The Regent, Mrs. John D. Pope, presented the Chapter with a scrap-book for the preservation of the memoirs of the organization. After the regular routine of business the Regent read the report which she made at the recent State meeting at Dalton, which report was selected as the model for the State. She also presented to the Chapter the \$10 in gold awarded for the largest percentage of new subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Feeling the wonderful success of the Commodore Richard Dale Chapter was largely due to the untiring efforts of the Regent, coupled with her uniform generosity, she was given a rising vote of thanks and also the Chautauqua salute.

The Chapter is one year old, has 32 members, 2 life members, 7 non-resident members and 6 applicants' papers in Washington, with one transfer to organize in Sylvester.

Dues from organizing members amount to \$29; dues for 1921, \$36; cash for entertainments, \$568.95; cash donations, \$238.45; State dues, 15 cents per capita, \$4.80; to Memorial Scholarship fund, Athens, Ga., \$32; to Meadow Garden, Augusta, Ga., \$2; to Georgia Bay, Valley Forge, \$25; to Near East Fund, \$14; to French orphan, \$36.75; to Immigration Manual, Pilgrim Mother's Memorial and Convoy Painting, \$19.20; to St. John's Haven, home for little boys, St. Simons, Island, Ga., \$10, and two boxes of clothing (valued at \$50); to State Librarians, The Biography of Patrick Henry, \$1; to books for Everybody Committee, \$5; box of jellies and magazines sent to State Chairman of Hospital Work, Fort McPherson, Ga.; bought 13 Lineage Books, \$7; scholarship, Freeman Business College, Albany, Ga., \$60 (Have voted to put aside an annual scholarship loan fund of \$60 a year); furnished maternity room in hospital, Albany, Ga., \$463. (We have an annual contribution of \$25, known as the "Hospital Fund.")

The Chapter combined the Americanization and Welfare of Women and Children work,

have established a Sunday-school in the Community House, where the American's Creed is taught, as well as the Bible. To this work the Chapter has contributed for the first year, beginning February, 1921, \$80. Have contributed seventy-five books to circulating library at Cotton Mill.

We have twenty-six subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

(Mrs.) CLIFFORD BLUE FREEMAN,
Historian.

Joseph Spencer Chapter (Portsmouth, Ohio), celebrated Flag Day with a picnic-dinner at the summer home of one of our newest members. This home is picturesquely situated on a branch of the Sciota River, about ten miles from Portsmouth. The trip was made by motor early in the afternoon. On the spacious lawn croquet,



REGENT AND MEMBERS OF THE JOSEPH SPENCER CHAPTER, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

quoits and horse-shoe were enjoyed, and the picnic dinner was served on the large veranda overlooking the river.

Early in the afternoon Old Glory was lifted to the breeze and looked down upon the merriment throughout the afternoon.

GOLDIE LANTZ WENDELKEN,
Secretary.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors.—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10124. SNEED.—Wanted, any information of Stephen Sneed, who fought in Rev, lived in Granville Co., N. C., supposed to have come from Hanover Co., Va., s of Samuel Sneed. Also wanted parentage of Albert Sneed, b in Granville Co., N. C., 1799, & m Frances Maria Bullock.—J. J. P.

10125. LUKENS.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Wm. Lukens, of Horsham Twp., Montg. Co., Pa., who m Mary Nelson abt 1780. Their ch were Jesse, Hiram, Aaron, Joseph, Asahel, Asa, Wm., Andrew, Nelson & Jane. Wanted also, parentage of Mary Nelson. Wanted also, list of ch of Wm. Lukens, s of Abraham Lukens, s of the immigrant Jan.—L. R.

10126. ROBERTSON OR ROBINSON.—Wanted, name & dates of w of Ephraim Robinson or Robertson, of Md., whose s Samuel was b in Md. 1770. Wanted, proof of Ephraim's Rev serv.

(a) FARROW.—Wanted, proof of any act of Rev serv of John Farrow, of Spartanburg Co., S. C., who d in 1776. His sons Thomas, John, Landon, Samuel & Wm. fought in Rev.—S. A. R.

10127. LITTLE.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Joseph Little, b 1732, d at Sudbury, Vt., 1817, also name & parentage of his w. Their ch were Joseph, b 1765; Rufus, b 1772, d 1854; were there other ch? Joseph, Sr., was supposed to have served in Rev as Lieut & Capt. Wanted, proof of this serv.

(a) LUFER-LUPHER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Casper Lufer or Luper, of Perry Co., also name & dates of his w.—I. L. F.

10128. EARNEST.—Wanted, Rev rec of Jonathan Earnest, who m Jane Johnson. Their ch were Johnson, b Jan. 8, 1800, m 1836 Bethony Dix, b 1815; Sarah Earnest m James McCain. Fam. traditions say that the Earnest fam. were in Amer. at the time of the Rev & that Jonathan, a lad, joined the Amer. forces, while his father, whose sympathies were with the British, became so angry with his s that he took his dau Dorothy & returned to Eng. Is there proof of this?—B. E.

10129. BOND-THACKER.—Wanted, Bond & Thacker gens of the following: Mary & Elizabeth Bond, sisters, m Wm. & Ransom Thacker, bros. They were b in N. C. or Va., later moved to nr Oxford, Miss., where Ransom Thacker d 1846, aged 93 yrs. Eliz. Bond Thacker d several yrs later. They had sons, Hiram, James, Ransom & Richard.

(a) DAVIDSON.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of the father of Robert Davidson, b 1799, m 1828 in Ky., Rebecca Landis. His bros were John, b 1804; George W., b 1808, and Daniel, b 1810.—A. D. R.

10130. CHASE-LAMAS.—Abial, dau of Wm. & Anna Green Chase, b 1764, m James Lamas. Wanted, Green, Chase & Lamas gens, also Rev rec in these lines.

(a) SWAIN.—Wanted, gen. of Mary Swain, who married Elihu Chase, Dec. 9, 1730.—L. McC. G.

10131. KELLOGG.—In May Mag. No. 9944, Mr. Watt, New Orleans, states that Samuel Kellogg (Feb. 1, 1739), of Harris' Co, Simond's Regt, marched to reinforce army at Bennington.

Mass. Soldiers & Sailors says that Kellogg that was in Harris' Co enlisted Oct. 12, 1780, which was three years after the battle of Bennington. Can he or anyone else furnish documentary proof that this Samuel Kellogg actually had Rev. serv. for I have been for several yrs trying to establish this fact & have been unable. It is traditional that this Kellogg was one of sixteen who arrived at Bennington after the battle was over. Can this tradition be established by proof?—C. F. P.

10132. STURMAN.—Wm. & Martha (Cridle) Sturman lived in Bedford & later in Campbell Co., Va. Their ch were John, Vintner, Anne, Wm., Jr., b abt 1784; Valentine, Franky, Thos., Joel & Nancy. Wm., Jr., m Sarah, dau of John & Nancy Hancock Dabney, abt 1810. They settled in Nashville, Tenn. Their ch were Nathan Dabney, Wm. Mathison, Martha Cridle, John, Nancy Hancock, Alex Martin, Sarah, James Richey, Andrew Jackson, Anne & Mary: Prior to 1830 the fam moved to Ill. Wm. Sturman, Jr., served in Black Hawk War there. Did his father have Rev rec?

(a) PHILLIPS.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of father of Eliz. Phillips, b in Md. Oct. 22, 1762. Had a bro Thomas. Her father m 2nd time. He came from Eng. before the Rev. About 1780 Eliz. m Robt. Allison, a soldier in the Rev.

(b) DAVIS.—Wanted, Rev rec & name of w of Nehemiah Davis who had s Nehemiah, b 1778, prob in Maine or N. H., m Mary, or Polly Allison, dau of Robt. & Eliz. Phillips Allison, & had 12 ch.—A. B.

10133. HYDE.—Wanted, Rev rec & name of w of John, s of Jonathan Hyde, b 1707, d 1807, Canterbury, Conn. He & his fam moved to Wilkesbarre, Pa. His oldest child, Wm. Hyde, was b 1764, m Oct. 9, 1822, Catherine Hurlbut, dau of Deacon John Hurlbut, of Hanover, Pa. Was he a Rev sol.?—C. R. LaB.

10134. GEORGE.—Wanted, the name of father of Ann George, who m Michael Courtney. Her mother was Susanna Roy George, & she was a slave holder in Va.—C. S. D.

10135. BAXTER.—Wanted, names of w & ch of Col. John Baxter, who was in Marion's Brigade.

(a) TERRY.—Wanted, name of w and ch of Col. Joseph Terry, who was killed at Battle of Kings Mountain. His dau Sarah m David Smith.—M. E. G. W.

10136.—McLEAN.—Wanted, name of w and date and place of m of John McLean, Rev sol, b 1748, d 1841, m Sarah —. Also data of their s Wm., b 1770.

(a) STEELY.—Wanted, Rev rec of Gabriel Steely.—G. S.

10137. DIETZ.—*** Wanted, dates of b & m & name of w of Johannes Dietz, of Schoharie

Co., N. Y., who d 1782. Their ch. were Jacob & Wm.

(a) PATCHIN.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of father of Charles Patchin, of N. Y., b 1802, m Laura Barney in Ohio, formerly of Vt.

(b) BARNEY.—Wanted, Rev. rec & name & dates of w of Solomon Barney, of Vt.—M. P. D.

10139. McCABE.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Oakey McCabe, of Warren Co., O., who m — Horner. They had dau Ann, b in Warren Co., May 3, 1828, d Lewisville, Ind., Jan. 9, 1864, m Wm. Brinkley Gray.

(a) HOPPER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Levi Hopper, of N. J., & of his s Samuel, who m Ruth Ward. Their dau Mary, b Apr. 3, 1797, d Apr. 8, 1847, m James Gray, b Jan. 16, 1794, d Oct. 21, 1875.

(b) ELWELL.—Wanted, parentage of Eli Elwell, b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1789, d in Milton, Ind., m Elizabeth Decamp, Onandago Co., N. Y. She d 1887, Milton, Ind.

(c) FORGASON.—Wanted, gen. of James or Samuel Forgason, b June 9, 1758, d in Butler Co., O., Feb. 20, 1814, m Eliz. Crooks 1787–8, d Cumberland, Ind.—O. E. H.

10140. FREEMAN.—Wanted, places & dates of b and d of Alexander Freeman, Rev sol, of N. J.—A. C. K.

10141. THOMAS.—Wanted, gen of both Notley Thomas, b 1722, d May 26, 1767, & his w Rebecca Thomas, b Dec. 25, 1729, d Oct. 13, 1810. Their s Anthony Thomas was in Rev. Was Notley Thomas from Pa.?—M. E. W.

10142. — MILLER.—Wanted, given name of Miller or Mueller, & maiden name of his w, who lived in Orange or Westchester Co., N. Y., abt 1775. Their ch were Aaron, m Sophia Point; Moses, m Ann Compton; Isaac, m Polly Hurley; Morris, m Luker or Looker or Lucas; Sally, m Reuben Compton; John d unmarried. These people were in Thomkins Co., N. Y., abt 1800 & in Summit Co., O., aft 1809.—L. H. R.

10143. MORGAN.—Wanted, information of John Morgan & fam. He m Lucy Woods. In 1783 there were no Morgans in Chesterfield Co., Va. Later John Morgan & fam lived there. His ch were Sallie, Nancy, Rebecca, one of whom m — Paul; Lucy, m — Adkins; Wm., m Nancy —; Keturah, b 1792, in Chesterfield Co., Va., m 1812 Major Horner; Eliz. Richerson, b 1795, m Jonathan Crawley.—L. H.

10144. AYERS.—Wanted, gen & place of birth of Seymour Ayers, b 1802, d 1867, in Argenta, Ill., where he is buried. He lived in Essex Co., N. Y., till abt 1835, & in Marion, O., abt 1849. Had bros John & Wm. & sis Lucy. He m Alzina Slater & had ch Nathaniel, Martin, Seymour, Andrew, Curl, Jane, Sallie, Ruth, Millie, Elizabeth, Lucy, Maybelle & Luhana Lavina. When & where were they m?—J. O. M.

10146. CARR.—Wanted, name of w & dates &

place of m & d of Peter Carr, b 1747, served in Rev from N. J. His s Wm. was b Aug. 8, 1801, in Newark, N. J.

(a) EVERHART.—Wanted, places of b, m & d & date of m of Frederick Everhart, b Feb. 7, 1753, d Sept. 7, 1832, m Nelly Lyst, b Feb. 28, 1757, d Aug. 13, 1831. Wanted also, Rev rec of Frederick.

(b) ARMSTRONG-McCORMICK. — Wanted, dates of b, m & d & Rev rec of Wm. Armstrong, who m Ann —, in Bedford Co., Va., 1783. Their dau Fannie, b Aug., 1785, Northampton Co., Pa., d Dec. 26, 1843, m George McCormick. Their dau Fannie, b Feb. 19, 1818, at Columbus, O. Wanted, gen with dates of George McCormick, one of the earliest set. of Columbus, O.

(c) DEFFENBAUGH OR DIEVENBACH.—Wanted, gen with Rev rec of ances of Jacob Deffenbaugh, b 1799, Bedford Co., Pa., m Weirick.—N. G. C. D.

10147. TURNER-PATTERSON.—Wanted, gen back to the founders of Wm. Wyndham Turner & w Anne Patterson. Their ch were John, Thomas, Philip & others. They lived in Md. prior to Rev & later moved to Va., perhaps Fauquier Co. His s John moved to Yadkin Valley, Rowan Co., N. C., & served from there in Rev. He m Rebecca Patterson & moved to Madison Co., Ky., abt 1786, where he d 1813.—R. M. T.

10148. CLEMENS - CLEMONS - CLEMENTS.—Wanted, dates of b, m & d & names of w & ch of Casper Clemens, who served as F. L. R. in Va. Militia under T. Rankin, Augusta Co., Va., & was mustered out May 8, 1779. His s John Douglass Clemens, m Susanna Slagle at Weyers Cave, Augusta Co., Oct. 16, 1815, & left for Ohio next day.—M. G. P.

10149. DAVENPORT.—Wanted, given name of w & date of m of Chas. Davenport, of Canterbury, Conn., b 1717, d 1779, m — Waitstill. Their dau Mary Davenport, b Sept. 14, 1751, d 1838, wanted name of her husband. Tradition is that she m a Davenport. Wanted also, dates of Thirza Davenport & husband, Benj. Cheney.—E. F. G.

10150. WINNE.—Cornelius Winne, b Aug. 15, 1762, at Kingston, N. Y., d 1842, m Elizabeth Martha Motte, b 1768, in Carlsruhe, Baden, d 1828. Cornelius Winne was a Deacon in the Shokan Dutch Reformed Church, Ulster Co., in 1808, & some of his ch were bapt there. The ch were Hannah, Polly, Cornelius, Christian, Annetje, Henry, Benjamin & Sally. Wanted, date of their m & name of church in which the m took place. Cornelius Winne served in Rev & was given a pension for services.—F. S.

10151. PARSONS.—Wanted, Rev rec & name of 2nd w of Capt. James Parsons of Hardy Co., Va., who m 2dly Sarah —. Their ch were Isaac, Solomon Johnnothan, James, Betsy Amanda,

Rebecca & Diana Hyder. Wanted, all dates of Capt. Parsons & his w.

(a) UNDERWOOD.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Underwood, b May 1, 1780, & of his w, Hannah Willis, b Oct. 19, 1780. They were m May 23, 1805, & set in Tyler Co., W. Va. Did either father give Rev ser?

(b) PRATT.—Wanted, Rev ser, dates & name of w of Wm. Pratt, who came from Va. & set nr Annettsville, Monongalia Co., W. Va. His ch were Wm., Thomas, John, Mary & Fanny.—S. A. P.

10152. WILLIAMS.—John (3) Williams (Peter 2 John 1), of New London, Conn., b Oct. 29, 1715, d Aug. 12, 1796, father of Capt. John (4) slain at Fort Griswold, Conn. Did this John (4) Williams have Rev rec?

(a) BAILEY.—Wanted, proof that Obadiah Bailey, b Aug. 23, 1750, d 1843, served in Rev from New London, Conn. & was sent home with an injured hand.—S. B. C.

10153. CARLIN-OWEN.—Any information of the Carling or Owen families greatly desired. Annie Dewey Carling, of N. J., m 1842 John D. Naisby, of Phila. She was the dau of John Carling & his w Atlanta Owen. John Carling, a Quaker, was the owner of a button factory in N. J., place unknown.—E. F. G.

10154. PENNY.—Wanted, parentage of James T. Penny, wounded in the battle of New Orleans & also of his w Martha Ann —, whom he m at Lebanon, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1836.

(a) PAYNE-BRITTON.—Information wanted of Lewis Green Payne & of his w Charity Britton, of N. or S. C.—T. M. T.

10155. McMURTRY.—Wanted, gen of Sarah Ellen McMurry, who m Samuel Jennings abt 1814, nr Nashville, Tenn., later moved to Clay Co., then to Woodford Co., Ill., abt 1840. The McMurrys, Scotch-Irish, are said to have emigrated to Pa. or N. J.

(a) LEWIS-MALEVIVS.—Wanted, parentage of Messenger Lewis, b Aug., 1762, nr Greenwich, Conn., & gen of his w, Miss Malevius, of Maine. He volunteered in Rev 1778 under Capt. Jeremiah Nap, in Conn., later he was a Highland Ranger under Col. Phillips. Was disch. at end of War, moved to Clay Co., Ky., where he was pensioned for services in 1833.

(b) LONG-FUNK.—Wanted, gen of Capt Wm. Long & name & gen of his w & names of their ch. One s, Jacob Long, b Chester Co., Pa., enlisted in Rev at Tawneytown, Berks Co., Pa., he m Eve Funk, Sept., 1794, in Loudon Co., Va. Wanted, parentage of Eve Funk.

10156. JOHNSON.—Wanted, gen of Phoebe Johnson Clark, b at Middletown, Conn., m Rhuben A. Clark. Their daus were Kate Clark & Julia A. Whipple. Wanted, gen of Wm. Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., in later life a farmer in Erie Co., Pa., d aged 86.

(a) OSTERMAN.—Gen of John Osterman, whose mother's name was Shannon, greatly desired.—L. W. F.

10157. MATHERS.—Wanted, parentage & date of d of Joseph Mathers, who m Melinda Cowgill, in Howard Co., Ind., in 1854.—E. E. P.

10158. ARNOLD-RICE.—Parentage wanted of Elizabeth Arnold, b Jan. 24, 1792, d Feb. 10, 1828, & of Jacob Rice, b 1787, d Feb., 1830. Lived in counties west of Harrisburg, Pa.

(a) ERFORD-KUNTZ.—Wanted, parentage of Henry Erford or Ehrford, b Feb. 14, 1781, d March 3, 1832, m Barbra Kuntz, b Nov. 22, 1790, d Oct. 6, 1830. Had 6 ch. Barbra's father, thought to have been George Michael Kuntz, who lived nr Harrisburg, Pa.—R. E. L.

10159. BOUGHNER.—Wanted, Rev rec & names of wives of Peter & Wm. Boughner. Also parentage of Anne Rittenhouse, who m Martin Boughner & lived 1st in N. J. then in Northumberland Co., Pa. She d at Redstone, old fort nr Brownsville, in 1799. Her ch were Daniel, Pamilla & Anne.

(a) MYER.—Wanted, name of w of Peter Myer, who was stationed at Pittstown, N. J., in 1779 as Waggoner, Wagon-Master, General's Dept. He was a Quaker. Their ch were John, Peter A., Jacob, & Eliz. John m Orpha Gregg Peter, Jacob & Eliz. m Corbleys.—T. E. B.

10160. JOHNSTON.—Samuel Lafayette Johnston m Mary Garrett Keener & their ch were Harriet, m — Peguese; Julia, m — Scott; Phoebe, 1825-1900, m Thomas Mooney, & after her m moved from Telfair Co., Ga., to Barbour, Ala., & later to Texas. Samuel Lafayette Johnston or his father lived in Loundes, Autauga, Macon Co., Ala. Wanted, Johnston gen with proof of any Rev ser.—M. D. P.

10161. CURTIS.—On a tombstone in Middlebury, Vt., is the following inscription: "Axa (or Aba) w of Wm. Hurd, dau of Elijur (or Elizur) & Marcy Curtis, d Jan. 25, 1815, aged 43 years." Is this the Elijur Curtis who was b 1740, s of David, 1709-1776; s of David, 1682-1768; s of Joseph, b in Wethersfield, Conn., Mar. 31, 1644, d Dec. 31, 1683, m Mercy —, Feb. 8, 1674, s of Thomas Curtis, b in Eng. 1598, set. in Wethersfield, Conn., 1639, & d Nov. 13, 1681?

(a) RUBLEE.—Wanted, gen & dates of Wm. Rublee, of Lanesborough, Mass., also maiden name of his w Catharine —, 1737-1835, buried in New Haven, Vt. Catherine m 2nd Stephen Haight.—H. S. P.

10162. LOCKWOOD.—Wanted, parentage with Rev rec of father of Elizabeth Lockwood, who m Nathan Hoyt, April 9, 1741.

(a) MARSHALL.—Wanted, parentage of Allen Marshall & his w Mary or Euphemia McNeal, whom he m 1818-19. They lived in Crawford Co., Ga., & had 12 ch. One s lived in Eatonton & was Chaplain for the Putnam Guards, 1861-65.

(b) CRANE.—Wanted, gen of Clarissa Crane, w of Asa Hoyt, who d in Brooklyn, 1865—S. B. M.

10163. LITTLE.—Wanted, gen of Jerusha Little, who m abt 1780-2 Isaac Van Buskirk, in Monroe or Hampshire Co., Pa. Wanted also, gen of Isaac's mother.—A. H. Y.

10164. JOHNSON.—Wanted, parentage of Mary Johnson, who d in Ashford, Conn., July 4, 1822. She m June 6, 1770, in Ashford, Conn., Wm. Snow, & had ch: Freeman, b Apr. 20, 1771; Clarissa, b Oct. 10, 1772; Salome, b July 14, 1775; Rhoda, b Jan. 28, 1777; Benj., b Oct. 27, 1778; Alva, b May 16, 1781; Sallander, b Dec. 2, 1782; Wm., b July 12, 1784; Molley, b Apr. 22, 1786. Wm. Snow was the s of Benj. and Keziah Freeman Snow, of Mansfield, Conn.—S. B. C.

10165. MATTHEWS.—Wanted, parentage & information of Luke Matthews, of Brunswick Co., Va., 1739-1788, a Rev sol, was said to have had a bro who was Lt. Col. in the Eng. army.

(a) BARNES.—Wanted, Rev ser of John Barnes of Brunswick Co., Va., also maiden name of his w Elizabeth.

(b) POYNER.—Wanted, Rev rec of John Poyner, of Dinwiddie Co., Va.—A. R. W.

10166. COTTON.—Wanted, gen of James Cotton, b Dec. 25, 1749, & maiden name & gen of his w Achsa, b Apr. 13, 1759. One s, Robt. Hutchinson, b Mar., 1792, in Va., m 1st Ruth Arnold, & 2nd Blanch Cleland, who came with her parents to America in a sailboat, sailing from Belfast, Ireland, May, 1819, and landing at Cape May, July, 1819.—E. G. H.

10167. CRIST.—Wanted, gen & any information of George Crist, who removed from Pa. & set in Ind.—E. C. H.

10168. COLE.—Wanted, Rev rec of Job Cole, b in Newport, R. I., 1758, d 1840, m Nancy Martin, of Boston, Mass. Did he serve from Mass or R. I.?

(a) BABCOCK.—Simeon, s of Samuel & Bethiah Babcock, b in South Kingston, R. I., Jan. 6, 1731-2, m Elizabeth Cahoon, of Norwich, & lived in Exeter in 1774. Their s Simeon, b in South Kingston, May 14, 1760, d in Kingsbury, N. Y., May 15, 1824, m Rhoda Smith, of Washington Co., R. I., May 18, 1782. Wanted, Rev rec for each Simeon Babcock.—

10168. HEATH.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of father of Jonathan Heath, 1764-1831, who m Rebecca Stoddard.—H. W. G.

10169. CARMICHAEL.—Wanted, history of Maj. James Carmichael, of 1st Bat. Washington Co., Pa. Militia, 1782. He is supposed to have m Mary Cole.

(a) QUAINANCE.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Joel Quainance, who ser in War of 1812 from Pa.—W. J. C.

10170. BELDEN.—Wanted, parentage of Orrin

Belden, who lived in Berlin or East Berlin, Conn., & m Mary Lewis, Dec. 24, 1823, & d Mch. 30, 1833, aged 36. He had a sister Polly & Bros John, James & Wm. Some of these bros went to Ky.

(a) GOFF.—Wanted, any information of Lydia Goffe, of Wethersfield, Conn., who m as his 3rd w, John Taylor, abt 1725, d 1734.—E. W. B.

10171. HADEN.—Wanted, names of ch & Rev rec of Joseph Haden, of Va.

(a) MARSHALL.—Wanted, names of ch of Col. Wm. Marshall, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., who is buried at Henderson, Ky.

(b) PORTER.—Wanted, parentage of Nancy Ann Porter, who was b in Va. & removed to Bowling Green, Ky., & d abt. 1810.—X. Y. Z.

10172. WILLIAMS.—Wanted, Rev ances of Nancy Ann Williams, w of Wm. Cantwell, b 1779 & m in Brooke Co., Va., now W. Va., Nov. 30, 1797.

(a) CANTWELL.—Wanted, information & Rev recs of the following. Barney Cantwell, a res of Bart Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., 1792; Matthew Thos. Cantwell & of his w Mary Pugh, who set in Cecil Co., Md., in 1800, & left 5 sons; Thomas Cantwell, 1790–1830, m Jemima Kelley. Would like to correspond with anyone who knows abt the Cantwell fam. Can give some details of their Irish hist back to 1172.—E. H. C.

10173. PALMER.—Wanted, gen & any information of Tirzah Palmer, b 1802, in Vt., m Peter Dorset in 1830. She was an orphan & lived with her sis Huldah, who m Osce Allen. Was she a desc of Walter Palmer, of Stonington, Conn.?

(a) DORSET.—U. S. 1790 Census lists Joseph Dorset, w & 5 ch in Hampton, Wyndham Co., Conn. Wanted, any information of this fam.—H. D.

10174. WRIGHT.—Was Richard Wright, of Antrim Twp., Franklin Co., Pa., who d 1786 & is buried in Brown Mill Graveyard, n Green-castle, Pa., the father of Frederick Wright who was killed in the War of 1812?—H. W. D.

10175. WARREN.—Wanted, any information of the Warren fam. for whom Warrensburg is named, and all dates. Emma Warren m Col. Alonzo W. Morgan, Jan. 7, 1799–May 29, 1889, & lived at Glen Falls, N. Y. Her father was killed while handling logs on the river & his wid raised her fam & conducted a tavern at Warrensburg, known as "Widow Warren's Tavern." Wanted, her Rev ances.—E. O. W.

10176. KIRKPATRICK.—Wanted, gen of Francis Kirkpatrick, b Apr. 9, 1734, m Robt. Dixon. Their ch, Sarah, b Sept. 9, 1750; Rebecca, b Sept. 21, 1752, m John Graham, Rev sol.; Ann, b Dec. 15, 1754; Margaret, b Mar. 15, 1757.

10177. PICKENS.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of

Wm. Pickens, whose dau Margaret m John Morrison in 1788.

(a) HASSEBERGER.—Wanted, gen & proof of Rev ser of John Hasseberger, who m Maria Magdalene—. They lived in Lincoln Co., N. C., migrating from N. Y. or Pa.

(b) KITCHELL-FAIRCHILD.—Aaron Kitchell, of N. Y., 1774–1820, m a dau of Abraham Fairchild, 1754–1843. Wanted, Rev rec of either line.—E. W. L.

10178. THORNBURGH.—Wanted, parentage of Thomas Thornburgh, b 1765, in Lancaster or Berks Co., Pa., m Rebecca Arbuckle, b 1770. Was he the s of Joseph Thornburgh who m Rebecca Miller, & was Major of Berks Co. Battalion of Foot, Pa. Militia?—J. M. M.

10179. BURKETT-BONNER.—Joseph Burkett comes of old Swiss Huguenot family named Burckhardt–Burkhart–Burkart, from Canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, which settled in N. C. some time prior to the Rev. His s John, b Dec. 17, 1780, m Mary Bonner, dau of Lewis Bonner & Anna, b Aug. 31, 1779. Wanted, birthplace of John Burkett & Mary Bonner, & place of m, somewhere in N. or S. C., also any Rev rec.

(a) WAGONER – WAGGINER – WAGNER.—Wanted, parentage of John Wagginer, b Jan. 22, 1775, m 1801 Mary Magdalene Mast, b Mar. 20, 1772, dau of John Mast & Barbara—. Wanted also birthplace of John Wagginer & surname of his mother, Mary—. Prob all res of Randolph Co., N. C., until Quaker exodus in Miami Valley, O., 1800–1805.—X. P. B.

10180. GORE–GARDINER.—John (2) Gager, of New London & Norwich, Conn., m Eliz. Gore, dau of John & Rhoda Gardiner Gore. Information wanted of the Gore & Gardiner families.

(a) STREET.—Wanted, patriotic rec of James (4) Street, b Feb. 10, 1708, m Kesiah Haynes.

(b) THURBER–LEWIS.—James Thurber, b. 1680, m Dec., 1706, Hepsibah Lewis, dau of Thomas Lewis, of Swansea, & later of Bristol, R. I. Was he a s of Thomas (2) John (1) of Swansea, Mass.? Further information of these families desired.

(c) LESTER–ALLYN.—Thomas Lester, bapt. Oct. 10, 1731, d Jan., 1788, m Mary Allyn Feb. 8, 1754. They lived in Groton, Conn.—I. M. L.

10181. STEVENSON–HONEYWELL.—Can it be proved that Mary, w of Isreal Honeywell, of Westchester Co., N. Y., was the dau of Edward (Thomas 1) Stevenson & his w Charity Jennings, of Newtown, L. I.? Isreal Honeywell, 1660, m 1684, & his dau, Mary Honeywell Baxter, gave her ch the names of Stevenson & Charity Stevenson, & both these names were repeated in following generations. Was David Honeywell, living at Fredericksburg, N. Y. (Dutchess Co.) the father of Rice Honeywell, b there Jan., 1760? Was Marie Bullock Bernard m by Thomas Stevenson in 1745, the

mother of his ch John, Thomas, Edward, Abigail & Sarah? If he had an earlier w, what was her name?

(a) DAMON.—Wanted, name of 1st w of Noah Damon whom he m abt 1780 nr Milton, Mass. They removed after the war to Woodstock, Vt., & later to Eaton, Canada, where she d. When an old man Noah m Esther Sumner, at Bridgewater, Vt.—H. J. M.

10182. RANDALL.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of father of Elijah Randall, of Easton, Mass., b Nov. 25, 1772, d June 30, 1850, m 1st 1802, Bathsheba Shepard, their ch. Bathsheba, b 1805; Isaac, b 1805. He m 2nd Betsey, b 1787, dau of Jesse & Sarah Briggs Smith. Ch, Lemuel, b 1810; Mary Blake, b 1813, & Elijah, b 1817.—B. A. S.

10183. DUNCAN.—Wanted, Rev rec & any information of George Duncan, whose dau Eliza m Rev. James Cofer, of Buckingham Co., Va.—A. V. D. P.

10184. THOMAS.—Wanted, Rev rec of Nicholas Thomas, of Eden, Maine, supposed to have been a sol under Col. Jno. Allen.—M. E. L.

10185. SPENCER—AYERS.—Wanted, parentage of Moses Spencer & his w Judith Ayers, whom he m in Buckingham Co., Va., Jan. 5, 1786.

(a) HOBSON—EVANS.—Wanted, parentage of John Hobson & of his w Susanna Evans, who lived in Cumberland Co., Va.—J. A. H.

10186. HUEY—FORD.—Wanted, parentage of Robt. Huey & of his w Katherine Ford. Their dau Rebecca Huey, b Bedford Co., Pa., June 6, 1819, m Jacob Ruffner, b 1820, son of Daniel, b 1794.

(a) HUFFMAN.—Wanted, parentage of Eliz. Huffman, b Huntingdon Co., Pa., June 10, 1798, d Indiana Co., Pa., 1882, m Daniel Ruffner, b 1794, s of Henry, b 1722, s of Philip, who d 1784. Wanted also, Rev rec of Philip.—R. E. L.

10187. ROBINSON.—Wanted, parentage of Jacob Robinson, of New Haven, who m 1690 Sarah Hitchcock. Their dau Sarah, b Dec. 24, 1695, m Samuel Bradley, Jan. 27, 1715.—I. A. B.

10188. FARNHAM—FARNAM.—Peter Farnam, of Killingworth, Conn., was Lieut. of the Killingworth, Mil. He d 1777. Wanted, date of his commis. His 2nd w was Mercy Wright, wanted her parentage. Peter Farnam was the s of Sergeant Peter Farnham & Hannah Wilcox of Wilcoxson. Lieut. Peter dropped the "h" from Farnham.—J. H. F.

10189. RODGERS.—Wanted, ances with Rev rec of James Rodgers, b May, 1773, in Va. or Md., d July, 1842, in McMinnville, Tenn. Mar. 2nd 1811, Margaret Campbell, in Tenn. Had 2 sons by his 1st m & 3 daus by his 2nd. He was a surveyor in Va. & afterwards practised law in Tenn. Was related to Com. Rodgers of the War of 1812.—A. N.

10190. BRANDENBURG.—Henry Brandenburg

m Eliz. Gornier at Fredericktown, Md., July 11, 1793. They moved to Montgomery Co., O., 1816, & he d there 1824. When & where was he b, & did he have Rev rec?

(a) GORNER.—Eliz. Gornier Brandenburg was the dau of Paul & Margaret Gornier. In 1771 they were living in Georgetown, D. C. Paul d & was buried in Bankstown, where the City of Washington now stands. Was he a sol in the Rev? Where & when was he b & when did he die.—I. O.

10191. GLADISH.—Wanted, Rev rec & all dates of Richard Gladish, b in Eng., who came to America bef. the Rev & set in N. C., a carpenter by trade. His ch were John, James Wright, Richard, Gilane, Isaiah and Jeremiah, who moved to Ky., m & lived nr Bowling Green, Ky., removed to Pike Co., Ind., & d there.—A. E. H.

10192. MURRAY.—John, bro of Gen. Francis Murray, came from Ireland & set in Pa. or nr Elkton, Md. He d Apr. 16, 1790, abt 50 yrs old. He m Elizabeth Syng, b Feb. 20, 1739, d Mar. 16, 1788. Both are buried on banks of Big Elk Creek nr Elkton, Md., tombstones still in good condition in 1832. Ch, Abigail, b Mar. 28, 1773, in Pa., d Oct. 29, 1866; James Syng, one of the Signers of a Declaration of Sympathy & Protest, antedating by more than a yr the Declaration of Independence. Wanted, Rev rec & date of m of John Murray.

(a) RUDOLPH.—Col. Michael Johannes Rudolph, b on Prussian part of Rhine, ser 7 yrs in army of Frederick the Great, emig. with w Anna, to Amer. & set at Elkton, Md. Ch, Tobias, Zebulon & Jacob, b Sept. 8, 1726, at Elkton, d July 18, 1800, m 1st Rachel Johnston & had ch Thomas, Rebecca, Michael, who was Capt. in "Lee's Legion," Mary & John, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Lucretia Garfield. Jacob m 2nd Frances Broom, nee Jacob, b July 2, 1739, d Dec. 16, 1814. Ch, Zebulon, Jacob, David, Tobias. Wanted, Rev rec of Jacob Rudolph & date of m with Frances Broom.—C. M. G.

10193. JETER.—Wanted, parentage & places & dates of b, m & d of Wm. Jeter & also of his w Margaret —. They lived in Amelia or Caroline Co., Va. during Rev. Their s Cornelius m Sarah Lovelace & lived in Ga. nr Conyers or Social Circle; & James, b Jan. 15, 1759, enlisted from Chester Dist., S. C., & d Aug. 12, 1840, in Union Co., S. C., m Mary Crosby, of Fairfield Dist., S. C. Jesse Lovelace Jeter, s of Cornelius, m Sarah Crosby, dau of James. Wanted, names & dates of other ch of Wm. Jeter.—V. J. W.

10194. BUSHNELL.—Wanted, names of ch of Alexander & Chloe Wait Bushnell. They were m in 1761–7, he fought in Rev. Their grandson Thos Bushnellmar. Betsy Spencer.—E. M. S. P.

10195. HUFF.—The records of Mass. soldiers who served in the Rev show one Moses Huff, pvt in Capt. John Blunt's Co., Mar. 6, 1780–Sept.

6, 1780, raised for the defense of eastern Mass. He also served in Capt. Lemont's Co. from July 1, 1781-Dec. 1, 1781, in the vicinity of the Penobscot River. Was he the s of George Huff? He moved to Bowdoin, Maine, & raised a large family. Wanted, any information on this subject.—F. H. W.

10196. MARSHALL-DIGBY.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of ances of Wm. Lucky Marshall, who m Miss Digby bef the Civil War. Wanted also, Digby gen.—F. F.

10164. HAMILTON-PAYNE.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of father of Sally Hamilton, who lived nr Sedalia, Mo., & m Wm. Payne or Paine, whose father moved from Va. to Ky. Wanted, his parentage. They had dau Sarah Ann, who m 1st Wilbur Baldwin. Did he have Rev ances? 2nd, John Loomis Smith. Wilbur Baldwin had dau Elizabeth Ann, who m Wm. Lewis.—E. B. K.

ANSWERS

10008. TERREL.—Robert Terrel was the s of Sir Timothy Terrel, Gent. of the privy councils of Charles I, born, 1696. His s Edmond Terrel, to whom he willed large tracts of land in Culpeper Co., Va. lived there & raised 7 or 8 ch. according to Landrum's History of South Carolina. His dau Elizabeth Terrel m Wm. Wilkins & settled on Goncher Creek prior to Rev. The King having given him a large tract of land, of course, he did not take up arms against the King. His house is still in a good state of preservation & is situated abt. 12 miles from Gaffney. Wm. & Eliz. Terrel Wilkins & their 16 ch are buried near the house & their graves are marked & still cared for. For possible further data on the Terrel family would suggest you write to "Editor Genealogical Department." c/o The State. Columbia, S. Car.—Mrs. W. J. Wilkins. Gaffney S. C.

10018. INGRAHAM.—Nathan Ingraham, Sr. m Mary Pitts, Apr. 17, 1744 (Hebron V. R. vol. 1, p 50) ch Mary b Aug. 20, 1745; Waitstill b March 12, 1747; Sarah b May 9, 1749; Nathan b Aug. 23, 1751; Samuel b Apr. 2, 1754; John b June 22, 1756; Hannah b Oct. 3, 1758; Joseph b Sept. 15, 1760; Rhoda b May 2, 1763; Lidea b May 4, 1765.—Mrs A. W. Mann, Onawa, Iowa.

10009a. MEYER.—John Jacob Meyer b at Muhlbach, Lancaster Co., Pa. d nr Jersey Shore 1815 & is buried in Pine Creek grave yard where his grave has been marked by Fort Antes Chapter D.A.R. He was the 4th ch of Jacob Meyer b Muhlbach 1732 d Freeburg 1807 who m Susan Ream, & had 8 ch John Jacob Meyer m Julia Morr, dau of Andrew Morr or Moor of Lancaster Co. who was a soldier in Capt. Thomas Militia 1781; also in Capt. Boggs' Co. 1782. Robinson's Co. 3rd Co. 7th Bat. Lancaster See Pa. Arch. vol. 7 series 5, pp 687, 700, 738 John Jacob Meyer served in 3rd Co., and Bat. Lancaster Co. 1782. His father, John Jacob, Sr. also served, See 7th Co. Pa. Arch. 5th Series p 140, of Central Pa. Commemorative Record, pub. 1898, gives a good history of Meyer fam. The will of John Jacob, is on the probate record of Lycoming Co. It bequeaths to "loving w, sons Jacob & George." Will made 5 Nov. 1815, rec. Nov. 18, 1815. Will Book 1, p 97. These notes are correct as far as they go, but merely came to my knowledge in locating the grave of John Jacob Meyer as a Revolutionary soldier.—J. C. P. Krom Regent, Fort Antes Chapter, D.A.R.

10011. STROTHER-EVANS-COLEMAN.—French Strother d 1800, of Culpeper Co., Va. was, for his patriotic services & utterances during the Rev. called by Grigsby "The Fearless." He was for more than thirty years a representative of his Co. He was also County Lieutenant, Member of the Committee of Safety etc. during the Rev. I do not find that he actually bore arms during the War but his other services would entitle desc to membership in the S.A.R. & D.A.R. See Croziers "Buckners of Virginia"; Publications of the Southern History Association, vol. 2, number 1898; List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, issued by the State Library, Richmond. Eliza (beth) French Strother, dau of French & Lucy Coleman Strother m Nimrod Evans but d without issue, according to the records of Judge P. W. Strother of Petersburg, Va. an authority on this family. Commander French Chadwick, U. S. N. is a gr s of Capt. John Evans & Gillie Coleman Strother, dau of French & Lucy Coleman Strother.—J. B. Nicklin, Jr. 516 Poplar St. Chattanooga, Tenn.



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Honorary Vice Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. F. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

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